

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
SOUTHERN DIVISIONALABAMA AAA HANDBOOK OF
CONSERVATION PRACTICES

1945 Agricultural Conservation Program

[Effective January 1, 1945, through December 31, 1945]

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Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE, PRACTICES, AND RATES OF PAYMENT

A. Conservation assistance.—Assistance is offered under the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program in Alabama for carrying out conservation practices. *The amount of assistance will be limited to the amount for which prior approval is granted by the county committee and shall not exceed the credit value of the practices completed and reported by the farmer to the county committee within the time limit prescribed.*

B. Conservation practices.—To qualify for payment, practices must meet the practice specifications established by the State committee with the approval of the AAA. For information regarding how the practices should be performed to qualify for payment, the producer should consult his AAA committeeman or AAA county office.

Conservation assistance will be available for carrying out the following conservation practices during the program year January 1, 1945, through December 31, 1945:

1. Construction of standard terraces for which outlets are provided.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. 80 cents per 100 linear feet.

Alabama Extension Circular No. 165 explains in greater detail methods of laying-out, constructing, and completing a system of terraces. A copy may be obtained from any Alabama county agent.

SPECIFICATIONS: The terrace system is not to be considered complete until proper outlets either exist or are provided.

(a) Terrace systems should be so planned that natural drainageways will be used as disposal areas. Terraces should outlet individually upon well-protected sod, meadows, wooded areas, or into sodded channels. The direction of flow in the terrace channels shall be toward the natural drainage depressions or draws and away from ridges.

(b) The vertical interval between terraces shall be obtained from the following table:

Slope of land	Vertical interval	Slope of land	Vertical interval
2 ft.-----	2 ft. 3 in. to 2 ft. 9 in.	8 ft.-----	4 ft. to 5 ft. 6 in.
4 ft.-----	2 ft. 9 in. to 3 ft. 9 in.	10 ft.-----	4 ft. to 5 ft. 6 in.
6 ft.-----	3 ft. 4 in. to 4 ft. 8 in.	12 ft.-----	4 ft. to 5 ft. 6 in.

Terraces showing overtopping or excessive erosion in the channel will not qualify. The maximum grade of the terrace channel shall not exceed 4 inches per 100 feet.

(c) A minimum water carrying capacity of 6 square feet cross section is required for settled terraces.

(d) Payment will not be made for terraces constructed on land with an average slope of over 12 percent.

2. Application of superphosphate.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Mixed fertilizers will be paid for on the basis of equivalent straight material. See specifications following practice 3.

(a) 18-percent—63 cents per 100 pounds.

(b) 19-percent—67 cents per 100 pounds.

(c) 20-percent—70 cents per 100 pounds.

3. Application of basic slag.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—35 cents per 100 pounds.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PRACTICES 2 AND 3.—Superphosphate or basic slag must be applied only to winter legumes grown alone or to mixtures of winter legumes and small grain; kudzu; lespedeza sericea; annual lespedeza; or permanent pastures. Basic slag will qualify when applied to broadcast summer legumes.

For basic slag, 70 percent of the material must pass through a 100-mesh sieve and 90 percent through a 50-mesh sieve.

4. Application of liming materials.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained:

(a) **Ground limestone.**—The payment rates per ton shall be as follows:

Mobile County-----	\$4. 00
Baldwin, Coffee, Geneva, Henry, Houston, and Washington Counties--	3. 70
Barbour, Clarke, Conecuh, Covington, Dale, Escambia, and Monroe Counties-----	3. 60

Bullock, Butler, Choctaw, Colbert, Crenshaw, Dallas, Elmore, Franklin, Lauderdale, Lowndes, Marengo, Montgomery, Perry, Pike, Sumter and Wilcox Counties	\$3. 50
Bibb, Greene, Lamar, Lawrence, Limestone, Marion, Pickens, Randolph, and Winston Counties	3. 40
Autauga, Chilton, Coosa, Fayette, Hale, Morgan, Tuscaloosa, and Walker Counties	3. 30
Blount, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Cullman, and Shelby Counties	3. 20
Calhoun, Chambers, DeKalb, Jefferson, Macon, Russell, Talladega, and Tallapoosa Counties	3. 00
Etowah, Lee, and Madison Counties	2. 80
Jackson and St. Clair Counties	2. 50
Marshall County	2. 20

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must be evenly distributed and be of sufficient fineness so that 90 percent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve and 50 percent through a 60-mesh sieve. The rates of payment listed above are based on 90-percent calcium carbonate equivalent. If materials of a lower grade are used, sufficient additional quantities must be applied to furnish calcium carbonate equivalent thereto. The following materials are considered equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone:

- 1,200 pounds of burned limestone.
- 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime.
- 2,000 pounds of ground oyster shells.
- 4,000 pounds of Selma chalk.
- 2,400 pounds of Ocala limestone.
- 2,000 pounds of pulp mill waste lime.

- (b) **Calcium silicate slag.**—The payment rates per ton shall be as follows:
- | | |
|--|---------|
| Counties other than those specifically listed | \$2. 80 |
| Autauga, Bibb, Blount, Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Chilton, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah, Fayette, Hale, Jackson, Jefferson, Lamar, St. Clair, Shelby, Talladega, Tallapoosa, and Tuscaloosa Counties | 2. 55 |
| Cullman, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Morgan, Walker, and Winston Counties | 2. 20 |
| Franklin, Lawrence, and Limestone Counties | 1. 80 |
| Colbert and Lauderdale Counties | 1. 15 |

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must be evenly distributed and be of sufficient fineness so that 50 per cent will pass through a 40-mesh sieve.

5. Establishing a satisfactory cover of kudzu.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.—\$6 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the crowns or seedlings show strong healthy growth and the number surviving can be expected to uniformly cover the area within a reasonable length of time.

The following recommendations should be observed in planting crowns or seedlings:

Sound healthy crowns or seedlings should be planted $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in center of beds 10 feet wide which have been prepared by breaking and harrowing. Such rows should not be more than 25 feet apart. This spacing requires approximately 500 plants per acre. Planting should begin about February 1 in the southern part of the State and February 15 in the northern part of the State and be completed before active growth begins. Weeds and grass must be controlled.

On steep slopes, kudzu should be planted $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart on maintained terrace ridges.

Where kudzu is planted along gullies, plants should be set $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart on well-prepared firm soil about 6 feet from the bank of the gully.

In determining the acreage of kudzu where it is planted only on terrace ridges or in rows along gullies, each row will be considered to occupy a strip 25 feet wide. There should be a survival of 350 plants per acre.

In all cases, either 200 pounds of superphosphate, 200 pounds of a complete fertilizer, or 1 ton of barnyard manure per acre should be applied in rows with the kudzu plants.

6. Establishing a stand of lespedeza sericea for the prevention of water erosion.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.—\$6 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: This practice is limited to steep slopes, gullies, and strips where the planting is intended primarily to control erosion and not for hay nor pasture. A sufficiently well-distributed stand must be obtained to assure complete coverage of the area the following year. It is advisable to sow 30 to 40 pounds of scarified seed per acre on a firm seedbed prepared by breaking or disking and followed by a cultipacker or drag harrow. Scarified seed should be planted between February 15 and April 1 in south Alabama and between March 15 and May 1 in north Alabama. At least 200 pounds of superphosphate per acre should be applied.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence of seed used will be required.

7. Establishing a satisfactory cover of crotalaria artificially seeded in the spring of 1945.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover means a growth from which a sufficient quantity of seed matures to assure reseedling.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence of seed used will be required.

8. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1944.

Kind of seed	Payment rate— cents per pound	Kind of seed	Payment rate— cents per pound
(a) Austrian winter peas-----	7.2	(i) Chaffy crimson clover-----	¹ 7.5
(b) Hungarian vetch-----	7.2	(j) Caley peas-----	¹ 10.3
(c) Hairy vetch-----	13.2	(k) Monantha vetch-----	11.0
(d) Common vetch-----	8.2	(l) Bur-clover (in bur)-----	¹ 9.0
(e) Willamette vetch (uncertified)-----	8.2	(m) Mixed vetches (minimum 70% hairy)-----	10.7
(f) Willamette vetch (certified)---	8.7	(n) Mixed vetches (minimum 35-70% hairy)-----	8.6
(g) Blue lupine-----	¹ 7.5		
(h) Crimson clover (clean)-----	15.5		

¹ Not to exceed \$4 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The following seeding rates per acre are recommended:

Austrian winter peas, Willamette, Monantha, or common vetch—30 pounds.
Hairy or Hungarian vetch—20 pounds.
Crimson clover (clean)—15 to 20 pounds.
Blue lupine—50 to 75 pounds.
Caley peas—30 pounds scarified or 40 pounds unscarified.
Chaffy crimson or bur clover—40 pounds.
Mixed vetches—30 pounds.

On land on which a good crop of the particular winter legume was not grown during the preceding year, the seed must be inoculated.

Winter legumes should be fertilized with at least 300 pounds of superphosphate or 500 pounds of basic slag per acre, unless the land was fertilized with at least 300 pounds of a commercial fertilizer per acre for the previous crop. In fields where there is a known deficiency of lime, this material should be applied.

Payment will be made for legumes seeded with small grain.

A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence of seed used will be required.

The extent of this practice must be reported to the AAA county office not later than March 1, 1945.

9. Planting forest trees.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—\$1.60 per 1,000 trees.

SPECIFICATIONS: **Time of planting.**—Planting is to be done from December through March.

Kind of trees.—Pines to include loblolly, longleaf, slash, and shortleaf; hardwoods to include black locust, yellow poplar, white oak, white ash, and red cedar.

Number and spacing.—One thousand or more trees spaced 6 by 7 feet or closer must be planted on each acre. A survival of at least 65 percent is required.

Method of planting.—For planting black locust and other hardwoods, the ground must be flat-broken or wide-bedded at least 2 months in advance of planting. For pines no preparation is required. Ample holes must be dug to take all roots without curling main taproot, with the dirt drawn into the hole and thoroughly packed around roots without injury and the trees set tight in the ground. Black locust and red cedar must be fertilized with a complete commercial fertilizer at the rate of 300 pounds per acre.

Cultivation.—The hardwoods must be cultivated twice during the first growing season.

Protection.—The plantings must be adequately protected against injury from fire and livestock.

Trees purchased from a State nursery may qualify.

Section 2. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

To assist in carrying out needed conservation practices, liming materials, superphosphate, seeds, and other farming materials or services may be furnished producers by the AAA for carrying out the approved practices.

Section 3. CONSERVATION PRACTICE PAYMENTS

A. Materials and services in lieu of other payments.—Notwithstanding any other provision in this bulletin, materials or services furnished to any producer by the AAA will constitute the entire payment for the farm if the only practices approved for payment on the farm are carried out with conservation materials or services, other than materials the credit value of which exceeds the cost to the AAA.

B. Payments for practices carried out with State or Federal aid.—No payment will be made for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seeds, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seeds, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

C. Application for payment.—Except where conservation materials or services are furnished in lieu of the entire payment for the farm, an application for payment with respect to the farm may be made by any producer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm.

Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm within the time fixed by the Director of the Southern Division.

To qualify for payment, the extent of practices carried out under the 1945 program must be reported to the office of the county agricultural conservation association on or before the expiration date as shown on the notice of prior approval.

D. Division of payments.—The payment earned in carrying out practices with conservation materials or services shall be paid to the producer to whom the materials or services are furnished. The payment earned in carrying out other practices shall be paid to the producer(s) who carried out the practice(s) in the proportion that the

county committee determines the producer(s) contributed to the carrying-out of the practice(s). In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each producer toward the carrying-out of each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion.

In the case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any producer, his share of the payment shall be paid to his successor, as determined in accordance with the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.

E. Increase in small payments.—The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm, if less than \$200, shall be increased, prior to deductions under section 3G, by the amount specified in the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin (ACP-1945).

F. Payments limited to \$10,000.—Payments, including payments under the 1945 Naval Stores Conservation Program, will be limited to \$10,000 by States for any individual, partnership, or estate, and to \$10,000 for the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) for other persons.

G. Deductions or withholdings from payments.—The following deductions or withholdings shall be made from any payment which is otherwise due any person under the 1945 program:

(1) **Deductions for conservation materials and services.**—Wherever materials or services are furnished, a deduction therefor shall be made in an amount determined by the AAA. If the producer misuses any such materials or services, an additional deduction for the materials or services misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for the materials or services shall be made. The deduction for materials or services shall be made from any payment to the person who obtained the materials or services, but if the amount of the materials or services exceeds the amount of payment for the producer, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the producer to the Treasurer of the United States.

(2) **Evasion of \$10,000 limitation.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to any producer under the 1945 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of paragraph F of this section.

(3) **Failure to maintain practices under previous programs.**—A deduction shall be made from any payment to a producer for the extent of any conservation practice carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs which the county committee determines he did not maintain in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of which he destroyed during the 1945 program year. The deduction rate shall be the 1945 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1945, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed. The deduction shall be made from the payment of the person responsible for destroying or not maintaining the practice.

(4) **Practices defeating purposes of the programs.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to a producer may be withheld or required to be refunded if the State committee finds he has adopted or participated in adopting any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1945 or previous programs.

(5) **Depriving others of payment.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to any producer may be withheld or required to be refunded if the State committee finds that he has employed or participated in any scheme or device, the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under the program.

(6) **Failure to carry out approved erosion control measures.**—Payment will not be made to any producer with respect to any farm which he owns or operates

in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1945 program year to other land in the community.

(7) **Payments computed without regard to claims.**—Any payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in paragraph G (8) of this section, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the War Food Administrator); and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

(8) **Assignment of payments.**—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1945 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1945. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1 will not be made.

Section 4. APPEALS

Any producer may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. If the producer is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director of the Southern Division to review the decision of the State committee.

Section 5. DEFINITIONS

A. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

B. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

C. Producer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or share-cropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

Section 6. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. Authority.—The 1945 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

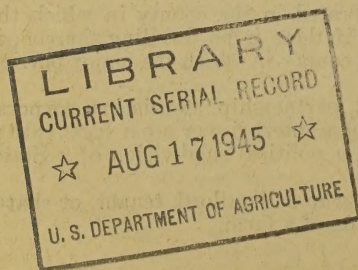
B. Availability of funds.—The amount of payment to be made under the 1945 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide and the extent of participation in the program.

C. Applicability.—The provisions of the 1945 program contained herein, except section 3 F and G (2), are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency designated by the AAA; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.

Issued April 5, 1945, with the approval of the Chief.

C. D. WALKER,
Director, Southern Division.



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SOUTHERN DIVISION

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Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE, PRACTICES, AND RATES OF PAYMENT

A. Conservation assistance.—The maximum assistance available to any farm in Arkansas for carrying out conservation practices shall be the amount of the conservation practice allowance. The conservation practice allowance for any farm is the sum of the following:

1. The allowance for all practices, except practices 15, 16, 17, and 18, shall be the larger of (a) the sum of (1) \$1 per acre of cropland on the farm, (2) \$1 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm in 1944, and (3) 15 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land on the farm in 1944; or (b) \$20.
2. The allowance for practice 15 shall be the practice payment rate times the extent carried out, not to exceed 25 acres per farm.
3. The total allowance for practices 16, 17, and 18 shall be an amount equal to twice the allowance determined under item 1 above.

B. Combination of farm conservation practice allowances.—Producers in any local area may agree in writing, with the approval of the State committee, to perform designated amounts of practices which the State committee determines are necessary to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community, and, where applicable, to combine all or any part of their farm conservation practice allowances for this purpose. For purposes of payment, practices carried out under such an approved written agreement will be regarded as

having been carried out on the farms of the producers who performed the practices.

C. Conservation practices.—In order to encourage the performance of practices which are needed most on all farms or on groups of farms in a county, the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate from the practices approved for the State or area, those practices which will be applicable on all farms or designated groups of farms in the county. To qualify for payment, practices must meet the practice specifications. For information regarding how practices which require the prior approval of the county committee must be performed to qualify for payment, the producer should consult his AAA committeeman or AAA county office.

Conservation assistance will be available for carrying out the following conservation practices during the program year January 1, 1945, through December 31, 1945:

1. Application of phosphate.—Phosphate applied in mixed fertilizers or straight materials other than those listed below will be paid for on the basis of equivalent 20-per cent material. See specifications following practice 2.—

- (a) 18-percent—88 cents per 100 pounds
- (b) 19-percent—91 cents per 100 pounds.
- (c) 20-percent—94 cents per 100 pounds.

2. Application of 60-percent potash (or its equivalent).—\$2.10 per 100 pounds.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PRACTICES 1 AND 2.—To qualify for payment under practices 1 and 2, the phosphate or potash must be applied to or in connection with a full seeding of the following crops:

- (a) Perennial legumes such as alfalfa and lespedeza sericea.
- (b) Perennial grasses such as Bermuda, carpet, Dallis, and bluegrass.
- (c) Biennial legumes such as sweetclover and red clover.
- (d) Annual legumes such as vetches, Austrian winter peas, bur-clover, white clover, lespedeza (seeded alone or with small grains), cowpeas, mung beans, and soybeans (excluding soybeans harvested for beans and peanuts).
- (e) Ryegrass.
- (f) Green manure crops in orchards.
- (g) Cover crops grown on land on which Irish potatoes or vegetables are grown in 1945.
- (h) Permanent pastures.

The material must be evenly distributed and may be applied only to eligible crops grown alone or to mixtures of these crops or approved mixtures of winter legumes and small grains which contain at least 25 per cent (by weight) of winter legume seed. Crops to which the material is applied must not be seeded nor grown with an intertilled crop. Winter legumes seeded in row-crop middles are considered as grown alone. Credit will be given for the application of the material (except when furnished as conservation materials secured under contract) at the time of seeding winter grain, provided a legume is seeded in the grain in the spring. The material may be applied to any eligible spring-seeded legumes, if the application is made prior to June 15, 1945. Payment will not be made for applying material to summer legumes if followed by another crop planted prior to the fall of 1945.

3. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent).—The payment rates per ton are listed below:

Benton, Boone, Carroll, Hot Spring, Independence, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Newton, and Washington Counties.....	\$2.20
Clay, Crawford, Greene, Randolph, and Sebastian Counties.....	2.50

Baxter, Cleburne, Fulton, Garland, Izard, Saline, Sharp, and Stone Counties-----	\$2. 75
Clark, Dallas, Grant, Jefferson, Nevada, Ouachita, and Pulaski Counties-----	2. 85
Craighead, Jackson, Poinsett, Prairie, St. Francis, and White Counties-----	3. 05
Ashley, Bradley, Calhoun, Cleveland, Conway, Cross, Drew, Faulkner, Hempstead, Howard, Lincoln, Little River, Lonoke, Miller, Monroe, Montgomery, Perry, Phillips, Pike, Union, Woodruff, and Yell Counties-----	3. 20
Arkansas, Chicot, Crittenden, Desha, Franklin, Johnson, Lee, Mississippi, Polk, Pope, Searcy, Sevier, and Van Buren Counties-----	3. 40
Columbia, Lafayette, Logan, and Scott Counties-----	3. 70

SPECIFICATIONS: Prior to the application of the material, an acidity test must be made to determine the amount needed. The results of the test must be filed with the county committee.

The material must be evenly distributed and must contain 85 percent or more calcium carbonate equivalent. If materials of a lower grade are used, sufficient additional quantities shall be applied to furnish calcium carbonate equivalent thereto. The materials listed below are considered equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone:

- 1,200 pounds of burned limestone.
- 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime.
- 2,000 pounds of ground oyster shells.
- 2,000 pounds of pulp mill waste lime.

Limestone and oyster shells must be of sufficient fineness so that 50 percent will pass through a 60-mesh sieve and 98 percent through a 10-mesh sieve.

4. Establishing a satisfactory cover of ryegrass seeded on cropland in the fall of 1944.—\$2 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The minimum preparation of the land prior to seeding should be disking or similar tillage, so that freshly turned soil will be available for covering seed when sown. At least 22 pounds of seed should be sown per acre and covered lightly by the use of a harrow or similar implement. A stand similar to that which would normally be secured from such seeding must be obtained. Ryegrass should be seeded in September or early October to obtain best results. No seedings should be made later than November 1. Volunteer or naturally reseeded ryegrass will not qualify for payment.

5. Establishing a satisfactory growth of annual lespedeza artificially seeded in the spring of 1945.—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The seeding rate should be at least 20 pounds per acre. A satisfactory growth will be deemed to have been established when the growth justifies harvesting for hay. No payment will be made for carrying out this practice on land (a) from which lespedeza is harvested for hay in 1945 or (b) on which a practice payment is made under practice 11. Lespedeza may be pastured if a sufficient number of properly distributed plants are left to assure normal natural reseeding. If turned under, it should be followed by a fall-sown crop. Seed may be harvested and payment made for harvesting the seed under the seed harvesting practice.

6. Preparation of land for irrigation.—\$1 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: This practice is applicable only to irrigated areas and only for leveling cropland for irrigation purposes by moving dirt from high places in a field that cannot be properly irrigated unless the field is leveled. A blade-type leveler must be used. All leveling operations must be done in a workmanlike manner. Routine floating of land will not qualify.

7. Establishing a satisfactory cover of small grains seeded in the fall of 1944.—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been obtained when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

No payment will be made when harvested for grain.

8. Establishing a satisfactory cover of summer legumes left on the land or turned under.—\$1 per acre.

The following crops will qualify:

- (a) Cowpeas.
- (b) Mung beans.
- (c) Soybeans (except soybeans harvested for beans).
- (d) Crotalaria.
- (e) Other summer legumes (except lespedeza and peanuts).
- (f) Mixtures of summer legumes and sweet sorghum, Sudan grass, or millet.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory stand and growth will be deemed to have been obtained when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested. Summer legumes interplanted in the same row with or planted in single rows between rows or strips of another crop will not qualify for payment.

9. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1945.—Payment rates to be announced at a later date.

Kind of Seed

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Hairy vetch | (e) Austrian winter peas |
| (b) Hungarian vetch | (f) Crimson clover (clean) |
| (c) Willamette vetch | (g) Bur-clover (in bur) |
| (d) Common vetch | (h) Singletary or rough peas |

SPECIFICATIONS: The following seeding rates per acre and final seeding dates are recommended:

- Hairy vetch—20 pounds—November 15.
- Other vetches—35 pounds—November 15.
- Austrian winter peas—35 pounds—November 15.
- Crimson clover (clean)—15 pounds—October 1.
- Bur-clover (in bur)—50 pounds—October 1.
- Singletary or rough peas—35 pounds—October 1.

Payment will be made for winter legumes seeded with small grain. Vetches, winter peas, and crimson clover should be artificially inoculated at the time of planting. All land subject to erosion should be seeded in beds on the contour. At least 200 pounds of phosphate (or its equivalent) or 1,000 pounds of lime, or both, should be applied where there is a deficiency of these materials.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence may be required.

10. Establishing and improving permanent pasture by sodding or seeding base grasses.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—

- (a) By sodding Bermuda grass—\$6.00 per acre.
- (b) By seeding pasture grasses (with the exception of Bermuda, two or more grasses must be established on new pastures in order to qualify).

<i>Kind of seed</i>	<i>Payment rate— cents per pound</i>	<i>Kind of seed</i>	<i>Payment rate— cents per pound</i>
(1) Bermuda	60	(4) Orchard	30
(2) Carpet	35	(5) Bluegrass	30
(3) Dallis	25		

SPECIFICATIONS: Payment may not be made for seeding and sodding on the same acreage. Where Bermuda, carpet, Dallis, orchard, or bluegrass, or mixtures of these, are already established, no payment shall be made for establishing pasture grasses.

Where there is a deficiency of phosphorus, potash, lime, or other minerals, they should be applied in an amount sufficient to insure proper growth.

The minimum preparation of the land where new pastures are being established shall consist of breaking (or its equivalent). A satisfactory cover must be established. A satisfactory cover means a sufficient number of properly distributed plants to assure complete coverage or to assure reseeding.

The following amounts of seed per acre should be used to establish a satisfactory cover in the areas of the State where adapted:

Bermuda grass—5 pounds	Orchard grass—15 pounds
Carpet grass—8 pounds	Bluegrass—8 pounds
Dallis grass—12 pounds	

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence may be required.

11. Establishing one or more adapted pasture legumes on an area on which an adapted pasture grass or a combination of adapted pasture grasses is growing.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained:

Kind of seed	Payment rate— cents per pound	Kind of seed	Payment rate— cents per pound
(a) Kcbe lespedeza	15	(e) Hop clover	50
(b) Korean lespedeza	8	(f) Bur-clover (in bur)	10
(c) Common lespedeza	20	(g) White clover	60
(d) Tennessee 76 lespedeza	20	(h) Black medic	25

SPECIFICATIONS: The recommended rates of seeding are:

Lespedeza—12 pounds	White clover—3 pounds
Hop clover—3 pounds	Black medic—5 pounds
Bur-clover (in bur)—20 pounds	

A sufficient number of properly distributed plants to assure reseeding must be established. When one or more of these legumes are already established, no payment shall be made for the legumes already growing.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence may be required.

12. Destruction of noxious weeds and other competing plants or shrubs on established pasture by mowing.—50 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Mowing shall be done as often as necessary to control weeds, shrubs, bushes, etc. Bushes and shrubs too heavy to mow shall be grubbed. Only those pastures which consist of at least one perennial grass will qualify. The mowing should be done to prevent weed-seed development.

13. Establishing vegetative waterways.—\$20 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Waterways shall, where possible, be located in existing natural draws or depressions. The vegetative cover shall extend to the top of the slope or first terrace and, where possible, down the slope to level ground and far enough up the sides of the channel to accommodate a maximum run-off. Payment will not be made for a waterway having a vegetated area less than 15 feet in width at the narrowest point. All trees and shrubs shall be removed and the area shall be shaped and grubbed to permit mowing and to prevent water concentration. The area to be seeded or sodded shall have seedbed preparation by plowing, disk-ing, or harrowing to facilitate the establishment of vegetation.

(a) If Bermuda grass sod pieces are used, they must be used at the rate of one sod piece for each 2 square feet of land and two-thirds of the sod pieces shall show healthy growth. If other perennial grasses are used, complete coverage must be obtained.

(b) If kudzu is used, the crowns or seedlings must be used at the rate of one crown or seedling to each 3 square yards and two-thirds of these must show healthy growth.

(c) If lespedeza sericea is used, it shall be seeded at the rate of 75 pounds of scarified seed or 100 pounds of unscarified seed per acre. The area must show complete coverage.

(d) At least 300 pounds of phosphate (or its equivalent) or 4 tons of barnyard manure per acre must be used.

If it is not possible to establish vegetated outlets in natural depressions, vegetated outlets may be established by sloping, plowing-in, and shaping existing gullies or by excavating channels. Where this is necessary, the operation must be planned and supervised to assure proper capacity, cross section, and grade. Vegetation of outlets of this type shall be done as described for waterways in natural depressions.

Sodding Bermuda or applying materials under this practice will not qualify for payment under any other practice.

14. Contour ridging pasture land.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—15 cents per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) Payment will be made for contour ridging pasture land where a permanent pasture is to be established. No payment will be made for contour ridging pastures which have a well-established sod.

(b) Contour ridges must be established on the level and should be established on pasture land where the slope is over 2 percent but not over 8 percent.

(c) Horizontal spacing between contour ridges must not exceed 28 feet on the more gentle slopes and on the steeper slopes must not exceed 10 feet.

(d) Base width of contour ridges must be from 6 to 12 feet wide, 6 feet on the steeper slopes and 12 feet on the more gentle slopes. The ridges must be 6 inches in height measured from the bottom of the water channel to the top of the ridge.

(e) Contour ridges must be constructed with ends curved uphill and must not extend across a gully, but the ends must be curved up to divert water from the gully.

15. Producing and harvesting legume and grass seed.—The maximum acreage eligible for payment is 25 acres—\$3.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Producing and harvesting white clover, hop clover, red clover, black medic, vetch, sing'etary peas, crimson clover, crotalaria, Alyce clover, sweetclover, alfalfa, lespedeza sericea, lespedeza (except Korean), bur-clover (in bur), ryegrass, carpet grass, and Dallis grass seed will qualify for payment. The harvesting must be done in a workmanlike manner.

The area to be harvested should contain at least a 50-percent stand from which a reasonable yield may be obtained.

16. Construction of terraces and outlets.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—80 cents per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: (a) **Slope.**—Terraces constructed with slopes from 2 to 8 percent will qualify and, in addition, slopes up to 12 percent in the gravelly phases of the limestone area may be terraced. Small areas with slopes in excess of the above limits may qualify for payment if necessary to complete a terracing system.

(b) **Vertical distance.**—See table of terracing specifications.

(c) **Width and height.**—See table of terracing specifications.

Ridge-type terrace.—The ridge-type terrace on the more gentle slopes should be at least 18 feet wide measured from the center of the water channel above the terrace to the edge of the bank below the terrace. All measurements are to be made at the narrowest part of the terrace and at the lowest points in the ridge.

Channel-type terrace.—For steeper slopes, the channel-type terrace (a broad flat-bottomed channel formed by moving all dirt from the upper side) should be used and is recommended for all slopes adapted to terracing. The channel should be not less than 12 feet wide on steeper slopes and 16 feet wide on the more gentle slopes measured from the crest to the upper side of the cut. The terrace channel shall have a minimum capacity measured in channel cross section of 10 square feet.

Percent slope	Vertical interval	Settled effective height	Minimum distance center of water channel to top of terrace ridge
	Feet	Feet	Feet
2-----	2.3 to 2.8	1.2	11
3-----	2.5 to 3.2	1.2	11
4-----	2.8 to 3.8	1.2	10
5-----	3.2 to 4.2	1.3	10
6-----	3.3 to 4.7	1.3	9
7-----	3.8 to 5.0	1.3	9
8-----	4.0 to 5.5	1.5	9
9-----	4.0 to 5.5	1.5	8
10-----	4.0 to 5.5	1.5	8

(d) **Fall.**—The maximum fall for terrace channels shall be $3/10$ foot per 100 feet, except in the case of diversion terraces with stabilized channel. For terraces more than 300 feet in length, the following grades are recommended:

First 300 to 500 feet—level.

Second 300 to 500 feet— $1/10$ -foot fall per 100 feet.

Third 300 to 500 feet— $2/10$ -foot fall per 100 feet.

Fourth 300 to 500 feet— $3/10$ -foot fall per 100 feet.

The maximum length of a terrace in one direction should not exceed 1,600 feet.

(e) **Outlets.**—Payment will not be made unless proper terrace outlets are provided. Terrace systems should be so planned that the terraces may outlet individually upon well-protected pastures, meadows, or wooded areas. If conditions are unfavorable for this method, a meadow or pasture strip (preferably a natural drainageway) should be developed and stabilized before terraces are constructed. Where the above conditions are not practicable, a sodded channel must be established. The outlet ends of all terrace channels shall be protected by the use of adapted vegetation or other impediments. The minimum cross-sectional area of the channel shall be 10 square feet.

(f) Payment will not be made for terracing any field in 1945 which is later cropped in 1945, unless either contour cultivation or contour seeding is practiced.

Diversion terraces.—For diversion terraces, the grade may be variable, but must not exceed $5/10$ foot per 100 feet. The channel must be at least 16 feet wide and the channel cross-sectional area must be at least 14 square feet. Diversion terraces should be designed by a technically trained person acceptable to the county committee.

17. Construction of a stock pond.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Where two or more ponds are to be constructed, prior approval of both the county and State committee must be obtained—12 cents per cubic yard. (The payment for any one stock pond shall be limited to \$240.)

SPECIFICATIONS: To qualify for payment, ponds must have a minimum depth of 6 feet over one-fourth of the pond area. Where the entire drainage area filling the pond is not protected by sod or other permanent vegetation, a protective strip of sod approximately 100 feet in width must be established across the drainage area immediately adjacent to the pond.

It is recommended that before construction begins, the pond location and the plan for construction be inspected by a technically trained representative of the county committee to make determinations on the following requirements:

(a) That the soil conditions at the location are such as to insure retention of water and that the topography of the pond is such as to give adequate depth of water and storage capacity with reasonable expenditure in dam construction.

(b) That the watershed is in proper proportion to the capacity of the pond.

(c) That the dam is of sufficient height, proper design, and protected from erosion. This would generally require that the upstream slope be approximately 3 to 1 and the downstream slope approximately 2 to 1.

(d) That the spillway is adequate to dispose of the maximum expected run-off, allowing sufficient freeboard on the dam to avoid overtopping. Spillways must be protected by vegetation or by mechanical means.

18. Construction or cleaning-out of drainage ditches for the drainage of cropland.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—8 cents per cubic yard, not to exceed \$3 per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: Payment will not be made for the construction or cleaning-out of any ditch unless the depth and cross-sectional area thereof are such as to provide adequate drainage of the area involved; unless adequate provisions are made for the entrance of water into and out of the ditch; unless dirt is removed

to an average depth of at least 1 foot; and unless the cultural practices on the farm are such as to protect the drainage system. Payment will not be made for material moved from that portion of any ditch which is bordered on both sides by waste or noncrop land, except that payment may be made for a ditch constructed on noncropland for the drainage of cropland. No payment will be made for any ditch which is constructed in whole or in part by any Federal, State, or county agency. No payment will be made in 1945 for cleaning out a ditch constructed or cleaned out under previous agricultural conservation programs.

Where payment is claimed for cleaning out a ditch, the claim must be supported by a sufficient number of cross-sectional sketches to show the depth and quantity of dirt removed.

Section 2. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

To assist in carrying out needed conservation practices, liming materials, superphosphate, seeds, and other farming materials or services may be furnished to producers by the AAA for carrying out the approved practices.

Section 3. CONSERVATION PRACTICE PAYMENTS

A. Materials and services in lieu of other payments.—Notwithstanding any other provision in this bulletin, materials or services furnished to any producer by the AAA will constitute the entire payment for the farm if the only practices approved for payment on the farm are carried out with conservation materials or services, other than materials the credit value of which exceeds the cost to the AAA.

B. Adjustment of payments.—If the total estimated earnings under the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program in Arkansas exceeds the amount available for use in the State, payments to producers in the State will be equitably reduced.

C. Payments for practices carried out with State or Federal aid.—No payment will be made for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seeds, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seeds, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

D. Application for payment.—Except where conservation materials or services are furnished in lieu of the entire payment for the farm, an application for payment with respect to the farm may be made by any producer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm.

Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm within the time fixed by the Director of the Southern Division.

To qualify for payment, the extent of practices carried out under the 1945 program must be reported to the office of the county agricultural conservation association on or before the following dates:

- (1) *Practices performed before August 1 must be reported by August 31, 1945.*
- (2) *Practices performed between August 1 and December 31 must be reported by January 15, 1946.*

E. Division of payments.—The payment earned in carrying out practices with conservation materials or services shall be paid to the producer to whom the materials or services are furnished and shall have priority over payments for other practices. The payment earned in carrying out other practices shall be paid to the producer(s) who carried out the practice(s) in the proportion that the county committee determines the producer(s) contributed to the carrying-out of the practice(s). In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each producer toward the carrying-out of each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion. In no case will the furnishing of land be considered as a contribution to the carrying-out of a practice.

In the case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any producer, his share of the payment shall be paid to his successor, as determined in accordance with the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.

F. Increase in small payments.—The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm, if less than \$200, shall be increased, prior to deductions under section 3-H, by the amount specified in the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin (ACP-1945).

G. Payments limited to \$10,000.—Payments, including payments under the 1945 Naval Stores Conservation Program, will be limited to \$10,000 by States for any individual, partnership, or estate, and to \$10,000 for the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) for other persons.

H. Deductions or withholdings from payments.—The following deductions or withholdings shall be made from any payment which is otherwise due any person under the 1945 program:

(1) **Deductions for conservation materials and services.**—Wherever materials or services are furnished, a deduction therefor shall be made in an amount determined by the AAA. If the producer misuses any such materials or services, an additional deduction for the materials or services misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for the materials or services shall be made. The deduction for materials or services shall be made from any payment to the person who obtained the materials or services, but if the amount of the materials or services exceeds the amount of payment for the producer, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the producer to the Treasurer of the United States.

(2) **Evasion of \$10,000 limitation.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to any producer under the 1945 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of paragraph G of this section.

(3) **Failure to maintain practices under previous programs.**—A deduction shall be made from any payment to a producer for the extent of any conservation practice carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs which the county committee determines he did not maintain in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of which he destroyed during the 1945 program year. The deduction rate shall be the 1945 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1945, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed. The deduction shall be made from the payment of the person responsible for destroying or not maintaining the practice.

(4) **Practices defeating purposes of the programs.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to a producer may be withheld or required to be refunded if the State committee finds he has adopted or participated in adopting any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1945 or previous programs.

(5) **Depriving others of payment.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to any producer may be withheld or required to be

refunded if the State committee finds that he has employed or participated in any scheme or device, the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under the program.

(6) **Failure to carry out approved erosion-control measures.**—Payment will not be made to any producer with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion-control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1945 program year to other land in the community.

(7) **Payments computed without regard to claims.**—Any payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in paragraph H (8) of this section, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the War Food Administrator); and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

(8) **Assignment of payments.**—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1945 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1945. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1 will not be made.

Section 4. APPEALS

Any producer may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. If the producer is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director of the Southern Division to review the decision of the State committee.

Section 5. DEFINITIONS

A. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

B. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

C. Producer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or share-cropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

Section 6. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. Authority.—The 1945 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. Availability of funds.—The amount of payment to be made under the 1945 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide and the extent of participation in the program.

C. Applicability.—The provisions of the 1945 program contained herein, except section 3G and H (2), are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency designated by the AAA; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.

Issued April 5, 1945, with the approval of the Chief.

C. D. WALKER,
Director, Southern Division.

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SOUTHERN DIVISION

FLORIDA AAA HANDBOOK OF CONSERVATION
PRACTICES

1945 Agricultural Conservation Program

[Effective January 1, 1945, through December 31, 1945]

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Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE, PRACTICES, AND RATES OF PAYMENT

A. Conservation assistance.—The maximum assistance available to any farm in Florida for carrying out conservation practices shall be the amount of the conservation practice allowance. The conservation practice allowance for any farm is the sum of the following:

1. The allowance for all practices, except practices 8, 9, and 12, shall be the larger of (a) the sum of (1) \$1.00 per acre of cropland on the farm, (2) \$2.00 per acre of commercial orchards (including young and bearing tung orchards) on the farm in 1944, and (3) 20 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land on the farm in 1944; or (b) \$20.00.

2. The allowance for practice 12 shall be the extent of the practice for which prior approval is given by the county committee times the approved rate for the practice.

3. The allowance for practices 8 and 9 shall be the extent of such practices times the approved rates therefor.

B. Combination of farm conservation practice allowances.—Producers in any local area may agree in writing, with the approval of the State committee, to perform designated amounts of practices which the State committee determines are necessary to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community, and, where applicable, to combine all or any part of their farm conservation prac-

tice allowances for this purpose. For purposes of payment, practices carried out under such an approved written agreement will be regarded as having been carried out on the farms of the producers who performed the practices.

C. Conservation practices.—In order to encourage the performance of practices which are needed most on all farms or on groups of farms in a county, the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate from the practices approved for the State or area, those practices which will be applicable on all farms or designated groups of farms in the county. To qualify for payment, practices must meet the practice specifications. For information regarding how practices which require the prior approval of the county committee must be performed to qualify for payment, the producer should consult his AAA committeeman or AAA county office.

Conservation assistance will be available for carrying out the following conservation practices during the program year January 1, 1945, through December 31, 1945:

1. **Application of phosphate materials** to or in connection with a full seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, small grains for cover or grazing, winter legumes, lespedeza, crotalaria, Natal grass, permanent pasture, or green manure crops in orchards:

- (a) **Superphosphate**—38½ cents per pound of available P_2O_5 . Superphosphate in mixed fertilizer may be counted on an equivalent P_2O_5 basis.
- (b) **Basic slag** ground sufficiently fine so that at least 80 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve—37½ cents per 100 pounds.
- (c) **Raw rock or colloidal phosphate** containing not less than 28 percent of total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) and ground fine enough for 85 percent to pass through a 200-mesh sieve (wet screening method)—\$5.60 per ton.
- (d) **Raw rock or colloidal phosphate** containing not less than 18 percent of total phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) and ground fine enough for 80 percent of the raw rock phosphate to pass through a 100-mesh sieve and for the colloidal phosphate to shake through a 6-mesh sieve and 85 percent to wash through a 325-mesh sieve—\$5.00 per ton.

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must be evenly distributed. In the case of lespedeza seeded alone, winter legumes, and crotalaria, application should be made at or before the time of seeding. Material applied to winter legumes seeded in row-crop middles will qualify, but material will not qualify when applied to other crops seeded or grown with an intertilled crop. The material may be applied to volunteer crotalaria, volunteer Natal grass, or volunteer lespedeza, if the application is made between January 1 and June 15. Payment will not be made for the application of phosphate to crotalaria, Natal grass, or lespedeza, if such crops are followed by a crop planted prior to the fall of 1945. East and south of the Suwannee River, this practice is not to be used more often than once every third year on pastures other than clover pastures. A more efficient use of superphosphate can be obtained by the addition of minor elements, such as zinc, manganese, copper, iron, and boron, where there is a deficiency of such elements.

Payment will not be made for phosphate in excess of the following amounts per acre:

- 900 pounds of 16-percent superphosphate.
- 800 pounds of 18-percent superphosphate.
- 720 pounds of 20-percent superphosphate.
- 300 pounds of 48-percent triple superphosphate.
- 1,500 pounds of basic slag.
- 1,800 pounds of raw rock or colloidal phosphate meeting the specifications of practice 1 (c).
- 2,250 pounds of raw rock or colloidal phosphate meeting the specifications of practice 1 (d).

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

2. Application of 60-percent muriate of potash (or its equivalent) to or in connection with the seeding of winter legumes, lespedeza, kudzu, or permanent pastures consisting of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, or mixtures of legumes and grasses, and small grains for cover or grazing—\$1.80 per 100 pounds.

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must be evenly distributed. Payment will not be made for more than 100 pounds of 60-percent muriate of potash (or its equivalent) per acre.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

3. Application of liming materials:

- (a) Material furnished by AAA—\$4.85 per ton.
- (b) Dolomitic limestone not furnished by AAA—\$5.00 per ton.
- (c) Other ground limestone not furnished by AAA—\$3.50 per ton.

SPECIFICATIONS: The above rates are based on liming materials of at least 90 percent or more calcium carbonate equivalent. If material of a lower grade is used, it must be applied in amounts sufficient to supply calcium carbonate equivalent to the above. The materials listed below are considered equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone:

- 2,000 pounds of ground oyster or coquina shells.
- 3,000 pounds of limestone from Braden quarries.
- 3,000 pounds of Brooksville limestone screenings.

The ground limestone, oyster shells, or coquina shells must be of sufficient fineness so that 90 percent will pass through a 10-mesh sieve and 40 percent through a 100-mesh sieve.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

4. Application of not less than 2 tons air-dry weight of straw or equivalent mulching materials (excluding barnyard and stable manure) per acre in orchards or on commercial vegetable land. Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained and work done must be substantiated by such supporting data as the county committee may require—\$3.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The following materials are considered the equivalent of 2 tons of air-dry weight of straw:

- 1½ tons of crotalaria or other hay-dry legumes.
- 2 tons of air-dry muck.
- 2 tons of air-dry leaves (pine needles excluded).
- 18 tons of hyacinths (green basis).
- 18 tons of celery trimmings.
- 1 ton of vegetable compost.

The material must be spread over the land in a reasonably uniform manner and in accordance with good farming practice.

5. Establishing a satisfactory cover of annual ryegrass on crop-land in the fall of 1945—\$2.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: There must be a 75-percent coverage of the land, with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage can be harvested. To obtain such cover, it is usually necessary to seed 25 pounds per acre.

6. Establishing a cover of winter legumes:

- (a) Cover from seedings made in the fall of 1944—\$1.00 per acre.
- (b) Seeded in the fall of 1945—(Payment rate per pound to be announced at a later date).

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover and growth are required and will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered.

The following seeding rates per acre are recommended:

- (1) Austrian winter peas—30 pounds.
- (2) Vetch—25 pounds.
- (3) Blue lupine—50 pounds.

Seed must be properly inoculated and should be planted prior to November 30. Phosphate, potash, or lime should be applied where needed.

In cases under 6 (a) where an adequate quantity of seed was used and seeding was done in a workmanlike manner, but a good growth and good cover were not secured through no fault of the producer, payment will be made on one-half of the established acreage.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

7. Establishing a vegetative cover of kudzu—\$6.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The land should be in a good state of cultivation before the crowns or seedlings are planted and 200 pounds of superphosphate (or its equivalent) per acre should be applied at the time of planting or not more than 30 days thereafter. There must be a survival of at least 350 crowns or seedlings per acre showing healthy growth. Under normal conditions, this requires planting at least 500 crowns or seedlings per acre. The kudzu must be cultivated until the ground is covered by the vines. If seedlings or crowns are furnished without cost by the Soil Conservation Service, payment will be made on one-half of the established acreage.

8. Establishing a pasture by planting sod pieces of centipede, Carib, Pangola, St. Augustine, Para, Bermuda, carpet, Vasey, guinea, Napier, or Bahia grass.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—\$5.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Land to be sodded must be prepared as for seeding a permanent pasture. Sod pieces, canes, or rooted runners must be planted not more than 2½ feet apart (except Napier grass which may be 1½ feet by 5 feet) and adequately covered. If sod pieces are broadcast at the above rate on land that has been broken or disked, sufficient plowing must be done to properly cover the sod pieces. Where adapted, at least 5 pounds of common lespedeza should also be sown per acre in addition to the sodding. A pasture shall not be considered as established until 75 percent of the sod pieces show healthy growth.

It is desirable to apply phosphate or a complete fertilizer at the time of establishment to encourage rapid sodding.

9. Establishing permanent pasture by clearing native vegetation and seeding.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Applicable only to land on which extensive improvements are necessary.—\$5.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The seedbed for grass seed should be firm and shallow rather than deep and soft. Where Bahia or Dallis grass seed are used, it is desirable to cover the seed lightly. The preparation and seeding must be done in blocks or strips which can be accurately measured.

No block of less than 1 acre in the area will be considered and boundary lines must be reasonably straight. Where preparation and planting are done in strips, the strips must be reasonably straight and of uniform width. Such strips must be at least five-tenths chains (33 feet) in width and must be entirely clear of trees and shrubs to qualify under this practice.

It is desirable to apply phosphate or a complete fertilizer to grasses at the time of establishment to encourage rapid sodding.

Minimum rates of seeding per acre:

- (a) Seeding grasses: At least 10 pounds of Bermuda, carpet, Bahia, Vasey, or Dallis grass, or at least 10 pounds of a mixture of these grasses.
- (b) Seeding mixtures of grasses and legumes:
 - (1) At least 7 pounds of either Bermuda, carpet, Bahia, or Dallis grass (or mixtures of these grasses) and also either 10 pounds of common lespedeza; or 5 pounds of common lespedeza and 5 pounds of Kobe lespedeza; or 10 pounds of Alyce clover. At least 200 pounds of superphosphate (or its equivalent) should be used per acre with this pasture mixture.
 - (2) At least 7 pounds of Bermuda, carpet, Bahia, or Dallis grass (or a mixture of these grasses) and 2 pounds of white Dutch clover, hop clover, or Persian clover; or 4 pounds of black medic, California

bur-clover, Hubam clover, or yellow melilotus (or equivalent mixtures of these clovers). The clover seed should be inoculated and fertilized with at least 1 ton of ground limestone (or its equivalent), 500 pounds of superphosphate (or its equivalent), and 100 pounds of 60-percent muriate of potash (or its equivalent).

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

10. Reseeding depleted pastures or seeding pastures on land not requiring extensive improvements.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—25 cents per pound.

SPECIFICATIONS: The following grasses and legumes seeded alone or in mixtures shall be used: Bermuda, carpet, Dallis, Vasey, or Bahia grass; California bur-clover, white Dutch, Persian, or hop clover; or black medic. The mixtures of grasses and legumes outlined in practice 9 will be used. The fertilizer recommendations and seed inoculation are the same as for practice 9. The preparation of the land should be such as to secure a seedbed suitable for proper germination of the seed.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

11. Mowing or chopping established pastures.—Applicable to improved pastures of perennial grasses or perennial grasses and legumes:

(a) One mowing or chopping—50 cents per acre.

(b) Two or more mowings or choppings—\$1.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The pasture must be mowed or chopped as often as necessary during the growing season to control weeds, shrubs, bushes, etc. The plants mowed are not to be used for feed, for threshing for seed, nor sold for any purpose. Bushes and shrubs too heavy to mow shall be removed.

12. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.—75 cents per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: The terrace system, consisting of terraces and outlets, will be so planned as to location, direction, length of drainage, and location of outlets that the terraces will intercept all of the run-off water from the drainage area and carry it to a suitable outlet without permitting scouring action along its course of flow. In general, terraces will drain away from natural ridges to existing depressions or drainageways and will always be as short as possible.

(1) Terraces must be constructed on variable grades as follows:

Maximum fall per 100 feet

Maximum terrace lengths	Outlet end	Intermediate stations	Beginning end
	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
300 feet.....	4	-----	4
600 feet.....	4	-----	3
900 feet.....	4	3	2
1,200 feet.....	4	{ 3 2 }	1

Maximum fall per 25 feet

300 feet.....	1	-----	1
600 feet.....	1	-----	$\frac{3}{4}$
900 feet.....	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
1,200 feet.....	1	{ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ }	$\frac{1}{4}$

A maximum length of 1,200 feet may be allowed for draining in one direction. Grade changes in the terrace channel will be governed by: Changes in slope which cause bends in the terraces; field depressions causing heavy concentration of water into terrace at the point of crossing; and erosion conditions.

Where a sufficient number of grade increases are necessary to offset reduced velocity of flow in terrace channel caused by extreme adverse conditions, the outlet grade of terrace may be raised to 5 inches per 100 feet.

(2) Vertical spacing between terraces must not exceed the spacing shown in the following table:

Slope of land per 100 feet	Vertical interval between terraces	Approximate horizontal distance between terraces
		<i>Feet</i>
2 feet-----	2 feet-----	100
3 feet-----	2 feet 6 inches-----	83
4 feet-----	3 feet-----	75
5 feet-----	3 feet 6 inches-----	70
6 feet-----	4 feet-----	67
7 feet-----	4 feet 4 inches-----	62
8 feet-----	4 feet 8 inches-----	58
9 feet-----	5 feet-----	55
10 feet-----	5 feet 4 inches-----	53

(3) After settling, terraces must have a minimum cross-sectional area of channel of 7 square feet. To obtain this area of cross section, it is usually necessary for the newly constructed terrace to have a width of bank and channel of at least 15 to 20 feet and a height of terrace crest above channel bottom of 20 to 24 inches, a settled height of 15 to 18 inches being anticipated.

(4) Where suitable natural outlets (i. e., woods, native meadows, stabilized gullies, pasture, etc.) exist, terrace systems should be so planned that the terraces may outlet individually upon such areas. Where natural outlets are not found, a disposal area will be developed by establishing a suitable type of perennial vegetation to control water from terraces and to provide forage for farm animals. Where a disposal area is not possible or practicable, a channel must be excavated and sodded to prevent washing. The outlet ends of all individual terrace channels must be protected by the use of adapted vegetative strips, rocks, temporary dams, or other suitable material. To prevent washing, it is desirable to establish vegetation in all outlets before terraces are constructed.

13 (a). Green manure and cover crops of seeded summer legumes.—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Only Alyce clover, cowpeas, crotalaria, mung beans, sesbania, melilotus, beggarweed, velvetbeans, and soybeans from which the seed are not harvested for beans will qualify. A good growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage can be harvested must be obtained and left on the land or plowed under. If the crop is turned under in the fall, it should be followed by a fall-planted crop. Summer legumes interplanted in the row with or planted in single rows between rows or strips of another crop will not qualify.

13 (b). Green manure and cover crops of seeded summer non-legumes.—Applicable only to the counties lying east and south of Madison County—\$1.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Only green manure and cover crops of summer nonlegumes in orchards or on land on which commercial vegetables or commercial potatoes were planted in 1945 will qualify.

The following cover crops or mixtures of these, also such mixtures containing crotalaria or other summer legumes where the legumes do not comprise the major portion of the tonnage produced, will qualify: Natal grass, Para grass, Rhodes grass, sorghum, millet, and Sudan grass.

A good stand and a good growth must be obtained and all left on the land or plowed or disked under and none cut for hay or grazed. A good growth means a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage can be harvested.

14. Establishing a satisfactory cover of small grains seeded in the fall of 1944.—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover must be obtained. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage can be harvested. No payment will be made when harvested for grain.

15. Harvesting legume and grass seed.—The maximum acreage eligible for payment is 25 acres per farm—\$3.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Only the following will qualify: Blue lupine, crotonaria, Alyce clover, lespedeza (except Korean), white Dutch clover, California bur-clover, annual sweetclover, black medic, sesbania, carpet grass, Bermuda grass, Vasey grass, Bahia grass, and Dallis grass. The harvesting must be done in a workmanlike manner, in accordance with good farming practice and the seed properly stored if retained on the farm. The quantity of seed harvested must be reported and supported by evidence satisfactory to the county committee.

16. Surface water control on pastures.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Applicable only to ditches that after settling are 4 to 16 feet wide and 6 to 18 inches deep. In order to secure prior approval, the operator must indicate on the aerial photograph, if available, the areas on which he proposes to carry out the practice. He must also submit a map or sketch of such areas and indicate thereon the proposed ditches, outlets, and outlet ditches in their approximate location. The operator must also give the following information: (1) number of ditches proposed, by size; (2) interval between proposed ditches; (3) number of outlets or outlet ditches necessary to construct; (4) number of suitable natural outlets available; (5) the approximate date it is anticipated construction will begin; and (6) the approximate date it is anticipated all necessary construction will be completed.

- (a) Ditches less than 6 feet wide or less than 9 inches deep—22 cents per 100 linear feet.
- (b) Ditches 6 or more feet wide and 9 or more inches deep but less than 9 feet wide or 12 inches deep—50 cents per 100 linear feet.
- (c) Ditches 9 or more feet wide and 12 or more inches deep but less than 12 feet wide or 16 inches deep—\$1.00 per 100 linear feet.
- (d) Ditches 12 to 16 feet wide and 16 to 18 inches deep—\$1.80 per 100 linear feet.

If either the width or depth is less than the minimum set forth in (b), (c), or (d), payment shall be computed at the next lowest rate.

SPECIFICATIONS: V or U type ditches are to be spaced not closer than 100 feet apart center to center. For all ditches, the scale of depth to width must be approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth for each foot in width.

In all cases, the slopes of sides must be reasonably uniform. The maximum fall of ditches must not be in excess of 8 inches per 100 linear feet. All stumps, large roots, and other obstructions must be removed from ditches. Where sodding or seeding of the ditches is done in accordance with practice 8 or 9, payment will be made therefor. Enough openings down to the ground level must be provided in the spoil banks on each side of the ditch for water to readily enter the ditch.

Outlets or outlet ditches and openings into same must be constructed at such intervals as are necessary to dispose of surplus water where suitable natural outlets do not exist. No payment will be made for the construction of the necessary outlet ditches. Any excavations necessary are to be sodded or otherwise protected to the extent necessary to prevent erosion. The ditch system

for the designated area brought under the practice must be completed and no payment will be made for a partially completed system for a designated area.

17. Control of myrtle, gallberry, or fetterbush on fenced non-crop open pasture land—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Applicable only to areas where there is heavy infestation (50 percent or more cover) of myrtle, gallberry, or fetterbush—\$2.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The area must be thoroughly chopped at least two or more times between January 1 and December 31, 1945, and positive control secured.

18 (a). Planting longleaf pine, slash pine, yellow poplar, black cherry, or red cedar on cropland or on farm woodlands.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. The acreage on which payment is made will not exceed the cropland in the farm—\$4.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The plantings shall be protected from fire and from grazing by hogs, goats, and other livestock which will destroy the seedlings. The plantings shall be cared for in accordance with good tree-culture practice. At least 650 trees per acre must be planted, and the survival shall not be less than 65 percent. Hardwoods must be cultivated or weeded with a hoe as often as necessary to control competition from weeds and grass.

Trees purchased from a State nursery may qualify.

18 (b). Planting longleaf pine, slash pine, yellow poplar, black cherry, cajuput, or red cedar on fenced noncrop open pasture land not considered farm woodlands.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Prior to planting, the producer shall furnish a full legal description of his property to accompany his worksheet and aerial or other maps satisfactory to the county committee of the area to be planted, including any interior holdings within the fenced area that are not owned by the producer—\$3.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: All plantings must be made in solid blocks as nearly as possible in the mapped area. On irregularly shaped plantings, only that acreage which is in blocks will qualify, and irregular portions will be disregarded.

At least 650 trees per acre must be planted, and a minimum survival of 65 percent is required. All planted areas must be protected from damage by sheep, goats, and other livestock which will damage the seedlings. The planted area must be protected from fire, and all areas not under organized cooperative fire control with the Florida Board of Forestry must meet the following minimum requirements:

- (1) Areas comprising less than 40 acres shall be surrounded by a plowed firebreak 8 feet wide, and the area divided into approximately 10-acre blocks by a plowed firebreak 8 feet wide.
- (2) Areas comprising 40 acres or more shall be surrounded with a plowed firebreak 16 feet wide, and each 40 acres within such area shall be surrounded by a plowed firebreak 16 feet wide. In addition, the area within each 40-acre block shall be divided into four blocks of approximately 10 acres with a plowed firebreak 8 feet wide.
- (3) Clean-plowed firebreaks of specified width exposing the mineral subsoil are required. The fire lines shall be as straight as practicable but may deviate because of unusual ground conditions.

All planting and firebreak plowing shall be done in a workmanlike manner and according to good forestry methods.

Trees purchased from a State nursery may qualify.

Section 2. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICE

To assist in carrying out needed conservation practices, liming materials, superphosphate, seeds, and other farming materials or services may be furnished to producers by the AAA for carrying out the approved practices.

Section 3. CONSERVATION PRACTICE PAYMENTS

A. Materials and services in lieu of other payments.—Notwithstanding any other provision in this bulletin, materials or services furnished to any producer by the AAA will constitute the entire payment for the farm if the only practices approved for payment on the farm are carried out with conservation materials or services, other than materials the credit value of which exceeds the cost to the AAA.

B. Adjustment of payments.—If the total estimated earnings under the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program in Florida exceeds the amount available for use in the State, payments to producers in the State will be equitably reduced.

C. Payments for practices carried out with State or Federal aid.—No payment will be made for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seeds, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seeds, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

D. Application for payment.—Except where conservation materials or services are furnished in lieu of the entire payment for the farm, an application for payment with respect to the farm may be made by any producer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm.

Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm within the time fixed by the Director of the Southern Division.

To qualify for payment, the extent of practices carried out under the 1945 program must be reported to the office of the county agricultural conservation association on or before the following dates:

- (1) *For practices 6 (a) and 14, performance must be reported by April 30, 1945.*
- (2) *For all other practices, performance must be reported by January 15, 1946.*

E. Division of payments.—The payment earned in carrying out practices with conservation materials or services shall be paid to the producer to whom the materials or services are furnished and shall have priority over payments for other practices. The payment earned in carrying out other practices shall be paid to the producer(s) who carried out the practice(s) in the proportion that the county committee determines the producer(s) contributed to the carrying-out of the practice(s). In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each producer toward the carrying-out of each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion.

In the case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any producer, his share of the payment shall be paid to his successor, as determined in accordance with the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.

F. Increase in small payments.—The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm, if less than \$200, shall be increased, prior to deductions under section 3 H, by the amount specified in the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin (ACP-1945).

G. Payments limited to \$10,000.—Payments, including payments under the 1945 Naval Stores Conservation Program, will be limited to \$10,000 by States for any individual, partnership, or estate, and to \$10,000 for the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) for other persons.

H. Deductions or withholdings from payments.—The following deductions or withholdings shall be made from any payment which is otherwise due any person under the 1945 program:

(1) **Deductions for conservation materials and services.**—Wherever materials or services are furnished, a deduction therefor shall be made in an amount determined by the AAA. If the producer misuses any such materials or services, an additional deduction for the materials or services misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for the materials or services shall be made. The deduction for materials or services shall be made from any payment to the person who obtained the materials or services, but if the amount of the materials or services exceeds the amount of payment for the producer, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the producer to the Treasurer of the United States.

(2) **Evasion of \$10,000 limitation.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to any producer under the 1945 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of paragraph G of this section.

(3) **Failure to maintain practices under previous programs.**—A deduction shall be made from any payment to a producer for the extent of any conservation practice carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs which the county committee determines he did not maintain in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of which he destroyed during the 1945 program year. The deduction rate shall be the 1945 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1945, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed. The deduction shall be made from the payment of the person responsible for destroying or not maintaining the practice.

(4) **Practices defeating purposes of the programs.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to a producer may be withheld or required to be refunded if the State committee finds he has adopted or participated in adopting any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1945 or previous programs.

(5) **Depriving others of payment.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to any producer may be withheld or required to be refunded if the State committee finds that he has employed or participated in any scheme or device, the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under the program.

(6) **Failure to carry out approved erosion control measures.**—Payment will not be made to any producer with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1945 program year to other land in the community.

(7) **Payments computed without regard to claims.**—Any payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in paragraph H (8) of this section, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the War Food Administrator); and without regard to

any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

(8) **Assignment of payments.**—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1945 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1945. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1.00 will not be made.

Section 4. APPEALS

Any producer may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. If the producer is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director of the Southern Division to review the decision of the State committee.

Section 5. DEFINITIONS

A. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

B. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

C. Producer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

Section 6. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. Authority.—The 1945 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

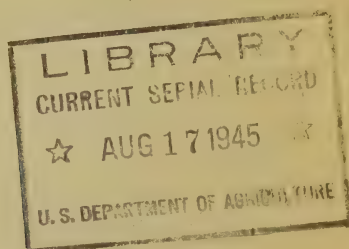
B. Availability of funds.—The amount of payment to be made under the 1945 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide and the extent of participation in the program.

C. Applicability.—The provisions of the 1945 program contained herein, except section 3 G and H (2), are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency designated by the AAA; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.

Issued April 17, 1945, with the approval of the Chief.

C. D. WALKER,
Director, Southern Division.



WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
SOUTHERN DIVISION

GEORGIA AAA HANDBOOK OF CONSERVATION
PRACTICES

1945 Agricultural Conservation Program

[Effective January 1, 1945, through December 31, 1945]

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Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE, PRACTICES, AND RATES OF PAYMENT

A. Conservation assistance.—The maximum assistance available to any farm in Georgia for carrying out conservation practices shall be the amount of the conservation practice allowance. The conservation practice allowance for any farm is the sum of the following:

1. The allowance for all practices, except practices 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, shall be the larger of (a) the sum of (1) \$1 per acre of cropland on the farm. (2) \$1 per acre of commercial orchards (including young and bearing tung orchards) on the farm in 1944, and (3) 25 cents per acre of fenced noncrop open pasture land on the farm in 1944; or (b) \$20.

2. The total allowance for practices 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 shall be an amount equal to the allowance determined under item 1 above.

B. Combination of farm conservation practice allowances.—Producers in any local area may agree in writing, with the approval of the State committee, to perform designated amounts of practices which the State committee determines are necessary to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community, and, where applicable, to combine all or any part of their farm conservation practice allowances for this purpose. For purposes of payment,

practices carried out under such an approved written agreement will be regarded as having been carried out on the farms of the producers who performed the practices.

C. Conservation practices.—In order to encourage the performance of practices which are needed most on all farms or on groups of farms in a county, the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate from the practices approved for the State or area, those practices which will be applicable on all farms or designated groups of farms in the county. To qualify for payment, practices must meet the practice specifications. For information regarding how practices which require the prior approval of the county committee must be performed to qualify for payment, the producer should consult his AAA committeeman or AAA county office.

Conservation assistance will be available for carrying out the following conservation practices during the program year January 1, 1945, through December 31, 1945:

1. Application of superphosphate.—Superphosphate applied in mixed fertilizers or straight materials other than those listed below will be paid for on the basis of equivalent 20-percent material. See specifications following practice 3.

- (a) 18-percent—70 cents per 100 pounds
- (b) 19-percent—74 cents per 100 pounds
- (c) 20-percent—78 cents per 100 pounds

2. Application of basic slag.—See specifications following practice 3.—44 cents per 100 pounds.

3. Application of 60-percent potash (or its equivalent)—\$2 per 100 pounds.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PRACTICES 1, 2, AND 3.—Payment will be made for the application of materials to or in connection with (a) a full seeding of annual, biennial, or perennial legumes (seeded alone or with small grain as a nurse crop), perennial grasses, ryegrass, and summer legumes (except peanuts and soybeans for beans), and (b) permanent pastures and volunteer lespedeza or crotalaria.

The material must be evenly distributed. Application in connection with summer legumes other than lespedeza and crotalaria must be made at the time of seeding. Payment will not be made for the application of these materials to summer legumes, if such crops are followed by a crop planted prior to the fall of 1945. Credit will be given under the 1945 program for the application of phosphate in connection with the seeding of small grain in the fall of 1944, provided a legume is seeded in the grain in the spring of 1945. Phosphate furnished by the AAA will not qualify for credit if applied to wheat.

4. Application of liming materials.—The payment rates per ton are listed below:

Charlton County	\$3. 40
Bacon, Brantley, Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Camden, Candler, Chatham, Clinch, Dade, and Tattnall Counties	3. 20
Atkinson, Brooks, Glascock, Jefferson, Jenkins, Johnson, Lanier, Long, Treutlen, Washington, and Wayne Counties	3. 10
Appling, Ben Hill, Berrien, Decatur, Echols, Effingham, Emanuel, Evans, Glynn, Jeff Davis, Liberty, McIntosh, Monroe, Montgomery, Pierce, Pulaski, Richmond, Screven, Taylor, Telfair, Toombs, Twiggs, Ware, Warren, Wheeler, Wilkes, and Wilkinson Counties	3. 00
Baldwin, Coffee, Columbia, Cook, Crawford, Early, Elbert, Franklin, Grady, Greene, Hancock, Hart, Jasper, Jones, Lincoln, Lowndes, McDuffie, Madison, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Peach, Putnam, Seminole, Stephens, Talbot, Taliaferro, Thomas, Tift, Towns, Upson, and Walker Counties	2. 90

Barrow, Calhoun, Carroll, Clarke, Clay, Colquitt, Crisp, Dooly, Fayette, Habersham, Haralson, Heard, Houston, Irwin, Jackson, Lamar, Laurens, Macon, Morgan, Pike, Schley, Stewart, Turner, Walton, and Wilcox Counties-----	\$2. 80
Banks, Bibb, Butts, Catoosa, Chattahoochee, Chattooga, Coweta, Dawson, Dodge, Douglas, Floyd, Gordon, Gwinnett, Hall, Harris, Henry, Lumpkin, Marion, Meriwether, Miller, Muscogee, Newton, Paulding, Polk, Quitman, Rabun, Rockdale, Spalding, Troup, White, and Whitfield Counties-----	2. 70
Baker, Clayton, DeKalb, Forsyth, Fulton, Murray, and Sumter Counties-----	2. 60
Bartow, Bleckley, Cobb, Mitchell, Randolph, Terrell, Union, Webster, and Worth Counties-----	2. 50
Cherokee, Dougherty, Lee, and Pickens Counties-----	2. 30
Fannin County-----	2. 20
Gilmer County-----	2. 00

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must be evenly distributed on the land during the program year. The rate of payment is based on 85-percent calcium carbonate equivalent. If materials of a lower grade are used, sufficient additional materials must be applied to furnish calcium carbonate equivalent to the above. The materials listed below are considered equivalent to 1 ton of ground limestone:

- 1,200 pounds of burnt lime.
- 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime.
- 2,500 pounds of calcium silicate slag.

The limestone must be of sufficient fineness so that 40 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve and 90 percent through a 10-mesh sieve.

5. Establishing a satisfactory cover of annual lespedeza seeded in the spring of 1945.—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover must be obtained. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

Harvesting for seed and grazing will be permitted, provided a satisfactory cover is left on the land or turned under, or the crop is handled in such a way as to assure natural reseeding the following year. If the growth is turned under, it should be followed by a fall-sown crop.

No payment will be made for carrying out this practice on land (a) from which lespedeza is harvested for hay in 1945 or (b) on which a practice payment is made under practice 18.

6. Establishing a satisfactory cover of crotalaria artificially seeded in the spring of 1945.—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover means a growth from which a sufficient quantity of seed matures to assure reseeding. Crotalaria should be seeded not later than June 1 and at not less than 15 pounds per acre. Phosphate should be applied. No credit will be given for seeding crotalaria on land on which crotalaria was grown in 1944. Crotalaria planted between rows or strips of another crop will not qualify for payment.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

7. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1944.

Kind of seed	Payment rate— cents per pound	Kind of seed	Payment rate— cents per pound
(a) Austrian winter peas-----	7. 3	(h) Chaffy crimson clover-----	7. 5
(b) Hairy vetch-----	*13. 4	(i) Caley or singletary peas (unscarified)-----	*10. 3
(c) Hungarian or purple vetch-----	7. 3	(j) Mixed vetches-----	7. 5
(d) Common or Monantha vetch-----	8. 3	(k) Bur-clover (clean)-----	*30. 0
(e) Willamette vetch (certified)-----	8. 8	(l) Bur-clover (in bur)-----	*9. 0
(f) Blue lupine-----	*7. 5		
(g) Crimson clover (clean)-----	15. 5		

*Not to exceed \$4 per acre

The following seeding rates per acre are recommended:

- (1) Austrian winter peas—40 to 50 pounds.
- (2) Hairy, Hungarian, or purple vetch—25 to 35 pounds.
- (3) Common, Willamette, or Monantha vetch—30 to 40 pounds.
- (4) Blue lupine—50 to 75 pounds.
- (5) Crimson clover (clean)—15 to 20 pounds.
- (6) Chaffy crimson clover—40 to 50 pounds.
- (7) Cafey or singletary peas (unscarified)—40 pounds.
- (8) Mixed vetches—25 to 35 pounds.
- (9) Bur-clover—15 to 20 pounds clean seed or 40 to 50 pounds seed in bur.

SPECIFICATIONS: Seed should be inoculated, unless a successful crop of the particular legume was grown on the land the previous year, and should be fertilized with the equivalent of at least 300 pounds of superphosphate or 600 pounds of basic slag per acre, unless the land was fertilized with at least 300 pounds of a commercial fertilizer per acre for the previous crop. Lime should be used where there is a known deficiency.

Payment will be made for legumes seeded with small grain.

A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

8. Establishing a satisfactory cover of ryegrass seeded on cropland in the fall of 1944—\$2 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The recommended seeding rate is 22 pounds per acre. Ryegrass should be fertilized with at least 300 to 400 pounds of a complete fertilizer. Lime should be used where there is a known deficiency.

A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth suitable for grazing.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

9. Constructing or cleaning out ditches for the drainage of agricultural land.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—8 cents per cubic yard, but not to exceed \$3 per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: Payment will not be made for the construction of any ditch, unless the depth and cross-sectional area thereof are such as to provide adequate drainage of the area involved, and unless adequate provisions are made for the entrance of water into and out of the ditch.

Payment will not be made for that portion of any ditch which is bordered on both sides by waste or wood land, except that payment may be made for a ditch constructed through noncropland to provide for proper drainage of cropland or noncrop open pasture land.

Payment will not be made for cleaning out a ditch constructed as a conservation practice under a prior agricultural conservation program.

10. Harvesting certain legume and grass seed.—The maximum acreage eligible for payment is 25 acres—\$3.50 per acre.

Payment will be made for harvesting the following legume or grass seed:

Annual lespedeza (except Korean).	Wild winter peas.
Lespedeza sericea.	Blue lupine.
Crotalaria.	Dallis grass.
Vetch.	Carpet grass.
All clovers.	Ryegrass.

SPECIFICATIONS: The acreage to qualify for payment must have a good stand and a good growth and produce a yield which would justify harvesting. The seed must be harvested at the normal time for maximum yield and quality and cared for in accordance with good farming practices. The amount of seed harvested must be reported.

11. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—\$1 per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: The terrace system must include proper outlets for the disposal of run-off water without erosion. These may consist of existing natural outlets on pastures or woodland; natural depressions established to suitable perennial vegetation such as kudzu or lespedeza sericea; or sodded ditches or sodded channels.

Terraces shall not exceed 1,500 feet in length (flow of water in one direction), except in rare and unusual cases where excessive length is made necessary by the lack of suitable outlets. The flow line should follow the staked line. The terrace channel shall be given a fall varying at regular intervals from level at the upper end of maximum length terraces to a maximum of 4 inches per 100 feet at the outlet on clay soils and 2 inches per 100 feet on sandy soils.

The vertical distance between terraces, the cross-sectional capacity of the terrace channels, and the width of the terrace ridge shall vary with the average slope of the land in accordance with the following table:

Average slope of land	Vertical interval	Width of ridge	Channel capacity
<i>Feet</i>	<i>Clay</i> <i>Sand</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Sq. feet</i>
2	2 ft., 3 in. to 2 ft., 9 in.	12	7
4	2 ft., 9 in. to 3 ft., 9 in.	12	7
6	3 ft., 4 in. to 4 ft., 8 in.	10	6
8	4 ft. to 5 ft., 6 in.	10	6
10	4 ft. to 5 ft., 6 in.	10	5
12	4 ft. to 5 ft., 6 in.	9	5

The cross-sectional channel capacity specified is for settled terraces measured at their weakest point. Where terraces cross gullies or other low places, they shall be given additional height, in order that after settling the top of the terrace ridge will not be lower than the top of the terrace ridge on natural ground. The required channel capacity must be protected at the outlet end of all terraces.

The width specified in the above table is the horizontal width of the terrace ridge measured from the lowest point in the water channel to the toe of the terrace on the lower side.

12. Establishment of permanent vegetative waterways.—\$10 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Waterways shall, where possible, be located in existing natural draws or depressions, shall extend to level ground or adequate outlet, and shall have sufficient width to carry maximum run-off from the area drained and to facilitate mowing.

All trees and shrubs shall be removed and, except where too severely gullied, the area shall be shaped and grubbed so that mowing will be possible. Except in gullies, the topsoil shall be stirred by plowing or double disking (or its equivalent) in order to destroy weeds and prepare a seedbed.

One hundred to three hundred pounds of nitrate of soda (or its equivalent) should be applied per acre.

Adequate vegetative growth must be established as follows:

(a) On badly gullied waterway, or if it has excessive fall, only kudzu or Bermuda grass will be approved. If kudzu is used, there must be a survival of not less than 750 plants per acre.

(b) On gentle unbroken slopes, lespedeza sericea may be used. Not less than 40 pounds of scarified seed or 70 pounds of unscarified seed per acre must be seeded not later than May 30, 1945.

(c) If Bermuda grass is used, there must be not less than one sod piece or sprig to each 2 square feet of land. If Bermuda is seeded, it shall be at the rate of at least 12 pounds per acre.

A satisfactory cover must be obtained. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

13. Establishing a contour farming system in 1945.—75 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: This practice consists of establishing contour lines and of plowing and cultivating row crops following the contour as determined by the specifications for laying out terrace lines found in practice 11. Lines so established must be surveyed by a person approved by the county committee and be permanently marked.

Payment will not be made for contour farming on that acreage on which terraces are established in 1945.

14. Establishing a permanent vegetative cover of kudzu.—\$6 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The land should be well prepared prior to planting and should be fertilized in the kudzu row with a minimum of 200 pounds of superphosphate, 200 pounds of a complete fertilizer, or 1 ton of manure per acre. Kudzu should be cultivated at least twice during the growing season. There must be a survival of 300 reasonably well-distributed plants per acre showing healthy growth. To obtain this number of surviving plants, it is necessary under normal conditions to set out 500 crowns or seedlings per acre. Plants should be set approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in rows not exceeding 25 feet in width.

15. Establishing a stand of lespedeza sericea for the prevention of water erosion.—\$6 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Seed should be sown not later than May 30. To obtain a good stand, under normal conditions, it is necessary that 20 to 30 pounds of scarified seed or 50 to 75 pounds of unscarified seed be sown per acre. The land should be well prepared and seed sown on a settled seedbed followed with a cultipacker or drag harrow. A sufficiently well-distributed stand must be obtained to assure complete coverage of the area the following year.

This practice is limited to steep slopes, gullies, and strips and is not intended primarily for a hay crop.

Lepedeza sericea is especially recommended for the Piedmont, Limestone Valley, and Upland Regions.

16. Clearing, cleaning, and preparing for the establishment of permanent pasture.—The maximum acreage eligible for payment is the larger of the cropland or 25 acres. Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.—\$5 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The area must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species and the original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established, nor the area mowed, without the removal of brush, vines, trees, or loose stones.

The area under this practice must either be sodded in accordance with the specifications for practice 17 or established in accordance with the specifications for practice 18 during the 1945 program year. Payment will be made for sodding or seeding under the specified practice.

The fertility of the soil must be such that a good pasture can be established and maintained.

17. Establishing a stand of Bermuda grass by sodding.—The maximum acreage eligible for payment is the larger of the cropland or 25 acres. Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.—\$6 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory stand means at least one sprig showing healthy growth for each 4 square feet of land.

There should be applied at or before the time of sodding either 300 pounds of superphosphate or 600 pounds of basic slag per acre. Fifty to one hundred pounds of muriate of potash and 100 to 150 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre should be applied where needed. At least 1,000 pounds of lime per acre should be applied before applying phosphate.

18. Establishing pastures by seeding two or more adapted pasture

legumes or pasture grasses.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Payment rates under this practice are based on clean seed equivalent.

<i>Legume or grass</i>	<i>Payments rate cents per pound</i>
(a) White Dutch or ladino clover.....	60. 0
(b) Other clovers (alsike, hop, Persian, black medic, bur, or red)...	25. 0
(c) Mixed clovers (white, hop, and Persian).....	25. 0
(d) Bermuda grass.....	60. 0
(e) Carpet grass.....	35. 0
(f) Dallis grass (domestic).....	20. 0
(g) Dallis grass (imported).....	45. 0
(h) Common lespedeza.....	20. 0
(i) Kobe lespedeza.....	15. 0
(j) Korean lespedeza.....	8. 0
(k) Kentucky bluegrass.....	30. 0
(l) Herds grass.....	18. 0
(m) Orchard grass.....	30. 0
(n) (1) Crimson clover (clean).....	15. 5
(n) (2) Chaffy crimson clover.....	7. 5
(o) Bahia grass.....	30. 0

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory seasonal cover must be established. A satisfactory cover means sufficient properly distributed plants that would normally assure reseedling.

To establish a good pasture, the following mixtures are recommended:

(1) *Limestone Valley and Upland Regions.*

(a) Lowland:

Lepedeza—10 to 15 pounds.
Dallis grass—6 to 8 pounds.
White clover—2 to 3 pounds.

Bermuda grass—rootstocks.
Herds grass—3 to 5 pounds.

(b) Upland:

Lepedeza—12 to 15 pounds.
Bermuda grass—rootstocks.

Bluegrass—3 to 5 pounds.
Hop clover—3 to 5 pounds.

On rich land, add 6 to 8 pounds of Dallis grass and substitute white clover for hop clover.

(2) *Appalachian Mountain Region.*

(a) Lowland:

Lepedeza—10 to 15 pounds.
Dallis grass—6 to 8 pounds.
Herds grass—3 to 5 pounds.

Bluegrass—3 to 4 pounds.
White clover—2 to 3 pounds.
Orchard grass—3 to 6 pounds.

(b) Upland:

Lepedeza—10 to 15 pounds.
Dallis grass—2 to 3 pounds.
Herds grass—2 to 5 pounds.

Bluegrass—3 to 6 pounds.
White clover—2 to 3 pounds.
Orchard grass—5 to 6 pounds.

(3) *Piedmont Region.*

(a) Lowland:

Lepedeza—10 to 15 pounds.
Dallis grass—6 to 8 pounds.

White clover—2 to 3 pounds.
Bermuda grass—rootstocks.

(b) Upland:

Lepedeza—12 to 15 pounds.
Bermuda grass—rootstocks.

Hop clover—3 to 5 pounds.

On rich land, add 6 to 8 pounds of Dallis grass and substitute white clover for hop clover.

(4) *Coastal Plain Region.*

(a) Lowland:

Lepedeza—12 to 15 pounds.
Dallis grass—6 to 8 pounds.

Carpet grass—4 to 6 pounds.
White clover—2 to 3 pounds.

On heavy types of soil, omit or reduce the carpet grass and increase the Dallis grass.

(b) Upland:

Lepedeza—12 to 15 pounds.
Bermuda grass—rootstocks.

Hop clover—3 to 5 pounds.

Preparation.—The acreage which is to be established in permanent pasture must have all bushes and trees removed, except trees for shade. The topsoil should be stirred by plowing or double disking (or its equivalent) to destroy weeds and prepare a seedbed. The seedbed should be firm before the seed are sown. This practice may be carried out on cropland or noncropland.

Fertilization.—There should be applied at or before the time of seeding either 300 pounds of superphosphate or 600 pounds of basic slag, and 100 to 150 pounds of nitrate of soda, and 50 to 100 pounds of muriate of potash (or its equivalent) per acre. At least 1,000 pounds of lime per acre should be applied before the phosphorus is applied.

Lespedeza will qualify under this practice when sown with one or more clovers or one or more perennial grasses, or when sown alone on a perennial grass or clover.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

19. Mowing established pastures to prevent weed seed development:

(a) One mowing—50 cents per acre.

(b) Two or more mowings—\$1 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Mowing shall be done as often as necessary to control weeds, shrubs, bushes, etc. The plants mowed are not to be used for feed, for threshing for seed, nor sold for any purpose. Bushes and shrubs too heavy to mow shall be grubbed. Only those pastures which consist of at least one perennial grass and at least one pasture legume will qualify.

20. Renovation of perennial legumes and established pastures.—75 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The sod must be loosened by the use of a disk or other implement accomplishing similar results so as to stimulate growth.

Section 2. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

To assist in carrying out needed conservation practices, liming materials, superphosphate, seeds, and other farming materials or services may be furnished to producers by the AAA for carrying out the approved practices.

Section 3. CONSERVATION PRACTICE PAYMENTS

A. Materials and services in lieu of other payments.—Notwithstanding any other provision in this bulletin, materials or services furnished to any producer by the AAA will constitute the entire payment for the farm if the only practices approved for payment on the farm are carried out with conservation materials or services, other than materials the credit value of which exceeds the cost to the AAA.

B. Adjustment of payments.—If the total estimated earnings under the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program in Georgia exceeds the amount available for use in the State, payments to producers in the State will be equitably reduced.

C. Payments for practices carried out with State or Federal aid.—No payment will be made for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seeds, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seeds, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

D. Application for payment.—Except where conservation materials or services are furnished in lieu of the entire payment for the farm, an application for payment with respect to the farm may be made by any producer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm.

Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm within the time fixed by the Director of the Southern Division.

To qualify for payment, the extent of practices carried out under the 1945 program must be reported to the office of the county agricultural conservation association on or before the following dates:

- (1) *Practices performed before June 16 must be reported by July 1, 1945.*
- (2) *Practices performed between June 16 and December 31 must be reported by January 15, 1946.*

E. Division of payments.—The payment earned in carrying out practices with conservation materials or services shall be paid to the producer to whom the materials or services are furnished and shall have priority over payments for other practices. The payment earned in carrying out other practices shall be paid to the producer(s) who carried out the practice(s) in the proportion that the county committee determines the producer(s) contributed to the carrying-out of the practice(s). In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each producer toward the carrying-out of each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion.

In the case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any producer, his share of the payment shall be made to his successor, as determined in accordance with the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.

F. Increase in small payments.—The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm, if less than \$200, shall be increased, prior to deductions under section 3 H, by the amount specified in the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin (ACP-1945).

G. Payments limited to \$10,000.—Payments, including payments under the 1945 Naval Stores Conservation Program, will be limited to \$10,000 by States for any individual, partnership, or estate, and to \$10,000 for the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) for other persons.

H. Deductions or withholdings from payments.—The following deductions or withholdings shall be made from any payment which is otherwise due any person under the 1945 program:

(1) **Deductions for conservation materials and services.**—Wherever materials or services are furnished, a deduction therefor shall be made in an amount determined by the AAA. If the producer misuses any such materials or services, an additional deduction for the materials or services misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for the materials or services shall be made. The deduction for materials or services shall be made from any payment to the person who obtained the materials or services, but if the amount of the materials or services exceeds the amount of payment for the producer, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the producer to the Treasurer of the United States.

(2) **Evasion of \$10,000 limitation.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to any producer under the 1945 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of paragraph G of this section.

(3) **Failure to maintain practices under previous programs.**—A deduction shall be made from any payment to a producer for the extent of any conservation practice carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs which the county committee determines he did not maintain in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of which he destroyed during the 1945 program year. The deduction rate shall be the 1945 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1945, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed. The deduction shall be made from the payment of the person responsible for destroying or not maintaining the practice.

(4) **Practices defeating purposes of the programs.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to a producer may be withheld or required to be refunded if the State committee finds he has adopted or participated in adopting any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1945 or previous programs.

(5) **Depriving others of payment.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to any producer may be withheld or required to be refunded if the State committee finds that he has employed or participated in any scheme or device, the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under the program.

(6) **Failure to carry out approved erosion control measures.**—Payment will not be made to any producer with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1945 program year to other land in the community.

(7) **Payments computed without regard to claims.**—Any payment shall be computed and made without regard to question of title under State law; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in paragraph H (8) of this section, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the War Food Administrator); and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

(8) **Assignment of payments.**—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1945 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1945. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1 will not be made.

Section 4. APPEALS

Any producer may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. If the producer is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director of the Southern Division to review the decision of the State committee.

Section 5. DEFINITIONS

A. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

B. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

C. Producer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

Section 6. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. Authority.—The 1945 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. Availability of funds.—The amount of payment to be made under the 1945 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide and the extent of participation in the program.

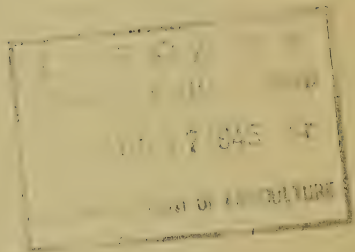
C. Applicability.—The provisions of the 1945 program contained herein, except section 3 G and H (2), are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency designated by the AAA; (5) any crop-

land farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.

Issued April 17, 1945, with the approval of the Chief.

C. D. WALKER,
Director, Southern Division.



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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
SOUTHERN DIVISION

**LOUISIANA AAA HANDBOOK OF CONSERVATION
PRACTICES****1945 Agricultural Conservation Program****[Effective January 1, 1945, through December 31, 1945]**

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**Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE, PRACTICES, AND RATES OF
PAYMENT**

A. Conservation assistance.—Assistance is offered under the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program in Louisiana for carrying out conservation practices. *The amount of assistance will be limited to the amount for which prior approval is granted by the county committee and shall not exceed the credit value of the practices completed and reported by the farmer to the county committee within the time limit prescribed.*

B. Assistance for community conservation needs.—Producers in any local area may agree in writing, with the approval of the State committee, to perform designated amounts of practices which the State committee determines are necessary to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community. For purposes of payment, practices carried out under such an approved written agreement will be regarded as having been carried out on the farms of the producers who performed the practices.

C. Conservation practices.—To qualify for payment, practices must meet the practice specifications established by the State committee with the approval of the AAA. For information regarding how the practices should be performed to qualify for payment, the producer should consult his AAA committeeman or AAA parish office.

Conservation assistance will be available for carrying out the following conservation practices during the program year January 1, 1945, through December 31, 1945:

1. Application of superphosphate.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Superphosphate applied in mixed fertilizers or straight materials other than those listed below will be paid for on the basis of equivalent 20-percent material. See specifications following practice 3—

- (a) 18-percent—78 cents per 100 pounds
- (b) 19-percent—80 cents per 100 pounds
- (c) 20-percent—83 cents per 100 pounds

2. Application of basic slag.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. See specifications following practice 3—

3. Application of 60-percent potash (or its equivalent).—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Payment will be made for potash applied in mixed fertilizers, as well as when applied as “straight” material—\$2.30 per 100 pounds.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PRACTICES 1, 2, AND 3.—The material must be applied to or in connection with a full seeding or stand of legumes (excluding interplanted summer legumes, soybeans for beans, and peanuts), perennial grasses, ryegrass, green manure crops in citrus orchards, or to mixtures of winter legumes and small grains containing at least 25 percent (by weight) of the winter legumes. Payment will not be made for application to an eligible crop followed by an ineligible crop planted prior to August 1, 1945. Payment will not be made for application to legumes or grasses in rotation with rice unless applied prior to May 1, 1945. Superphosphate and basic slag must be worked into the topsoil. In the case of superphosphate or basic slag applied to lespedeza, the material must be applied before July 1, 1945, except that where lespedeza is grown in combination with small grain seeded in the fall of 1945, the material may be applied immediately prior to or at the time of seeding the small grain. In the case of potash applied to lespedeza, the material must be applied before July 1, 1945. At least 70 percent of the basic slag must pass through a 100 mesh sieve.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

4. Application of ground limestone or ground sea shells.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. See specifications following practice 5.—

(a) Ground limestone containing at least 90-percent calcium carbonate equivalent and of sufficient fineness so that at least 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and 30 percent through a 100-mesh sieve, and ground sea shells containing at least 90-percent calcium carbonate equivalent and of sufficient fineness so that at least 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and 20 percent through a 100-mesh sieve—\$3.60 per ton.

(b) Ground limestone containing at least 90-percent calcium carbonate equivalent and of sufficient fineness so that at least 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and 20 percent through a 100-mesh sieve—\$3.10 per ton.

(c) Ground limestone not meeting the above requirements but containing at least 70-percent calcium carbonate equivalent and of sufficient fineness so

that at least 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve and 20 percent through a 100-mesh sieve—\$2.80 per ton.

5. Application of paper mill slag.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—\$1.50 per ton.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PRACTICES 4 AND 5.—All material must be evenly distributed and must be worked into the topsoil.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

6. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1944 and not grazed prior to March 1, 1945.—The extent of this practice must be reported to the AAA parish office not later than April 1, 1945. See specifications following practice 7:

(a) For seed furnished by the AAA or purchased from other sources, the payment rates will be as follows—

Kind of seed	Cents per pound		Cents per pound
(1) Hairy vetch-----	13.2	(7) Vetch mixture-----	7.1
(2) Common vetch-----	8.1	(8) Austrian winter peas-----	7.1
(3) Willamette vetch (certi- fied)-----	8.7	(9) Singletary peas-----	9.5
(4) Willamette vetch (uncerti- fied)-----	8.7	(10) Melilotus indica-----	5.2
(5) Hungarian vetch-----	7.1	(11) Bur-clover (in bur)-----	*12.0
(6) Purple vetch-----	7.1	(12) Crimson clover (clean)-----	*15.5
		(13) Lupines-----	8.0

*Not to exceed \$3.00 per acre.

(b) For the acreage planted with seed of the above legumes produced on the farm and for mixed legumes not furnished by the AAA—\$2.50 per acre.

7. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1944 and grazed prior to March 1, 1945.—The extent of this practice must be reported to the AAA parish office not later than April 1, 1945.

(a) For seed furnished by the AAA or purchased from other sources, the payment rates will be as follows—

Kind of seed	Cents per pound		Cents per pound
(1) Hairy vetch-----	6.6	(7) Vetch mixture-----	3.6
(2) Common vetch-----	4.1	(8) Austrian winter peas-----	3.6
(3) Willamette vetch (certi- fied)-----	4.3	(9) Singletary peas-----	4.7
(4) Willamette vetch (uncerti- fied)-----	4.3	(10) Melilotus indica-----	2.6
(5) Hungarian vetch-----	3.6	(11) Bur-clover (in bur)-----	*6.0
(6) Purple vetch-----	3.6	(12) Crimson clover (clean)-----	*7.7
		(13) Lupines-----	4.0

*Not to exceed \$1.50 per acre.

(b) For the acreage planted with seed of the above legumes produced on the farm and for mixed legumes not furnished by the AAA—\$1.25 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PRACTICES 6 AND 7.—A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested. The harvesting of seed will be permitted. No payment will be made for volunteer winter legumes or for mixtures of small grain and winter legumes.

It is usually necessary to seed the following amounts of seed per acre:

Hairy vetch—20 pounds	Bur-clover (in bur)—6 bushels (60 pounds)
All other vetches—30 pounds	Crimson clover (clean)—25 pounds
Austrian winter peas—35 pounds	Lupines—35 pounds
Singletary winter peas—30 pounds	
Melilotus indica—25 pounds	

Winter legume seed or the soil should be properly inoculated at the time of planting. Phosphate, potash, and lime should be applied where needed. Winter legumes should be seeded not later than November 30, 1944.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

8. Obtaining a partial cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1944 and not grazed prior to March 1, 1945.—The extent of this practice must be reported to the AAA parish office not later than April 1, 1945.

(a) For seed furnished by the AAA or purchased from other sources, the payment rates will be the same as for practice 7 (a).

(b) For the acreage planted with seed listed in practice 7 (a) produced on the farm and for mixed legumes not furnished by the AAA—\$1.25 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The winter legumes must be seeded at a rate of not less than 75 percent of that recommended for the particular legume under practice 7 (a) and all the recommendations (except the seeding rate) listed under the specifications for practice 7 must be carried out. The harvesting of seed will be permitted. No payment will be made for volunteer winter legumes or for mixtures of small grain and winter legumes.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

9. Turning under or leaving on the land a satisfactory growth of summer legumes grown alone.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Crops that will qualify under this practice are cowpeas, soybeans from which seed is not harvested for beans, velvetbeans, crotalaria, and Alyce clover. A satisfactory growth must be obtained and left on the land during the winter or turned under in the fall. When turned under in the fall, in order to qualify on upland soil, a fall-sown crop should follow. A satisfactory growth will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested. Summer legumes interplanted in the same row with or planted in single rows between rows or strips of another crop will not qualify.

10. Establishing pastures by seeding adapted pasture legumes or pasture grasses, or reseeding established pastures.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. With the exception of Bermuda grass, two or more grasses or legumes must be established on new pastures in order to qualify:

<i>Grass or legume</i>	<i>Payment rate— cents per pound</i>
(a) White clover	50
(b) Other clovers (alsike, hop, Persian, black medic, or red)	25
(c) Mixed clovers meeting following minimums:	
40 percent white and/or hop	30
30 percent white	30
85 percent Persian, white, and/or hop	30
(d) Common lespedeza	20
(e) Kobe lespedeza	15
(f) Dallis grass	25
(g) Carpet grass	20
(h) Bermuda grass	30

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory seasonal cover must be obtained. A satisfactory cover means sufficient properly distributed plants that will normally assure reseeding. It is usually necessary to seed the following minimum amounts of seed per acre to obtain a satisfactory cover:

Clovers—5 pounds
 Lespedeza—15 pounds
 Dallis grass—12 pounds

Carpet grass—5 pounds
 Bermuda grass—5 pounds

The minimum preparation of the land for new pasture on the more easily prepared soils should consist of double-disk harrowing (or its equivalent). Where there is a deficiency of phosphate, potash, lime, or other minerals, these materials should be applied. Payment will be made for seeding legumes only on existing pasture grasses or with one or more of the grasses listed above.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

11. Mowing established pastures or developed rice land.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained:

- (a) One mowing—35 cents per acre.
- (b) Two or more mowings—\$1.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Mowing should be done as often as necessary to control weeds, shrubs, bushes, etc. The plants mowed are not to be used for feed nor sold for any purpose. Bushes and shrubs too heavy to mow should be grubbed. Any operation qualifying under practice 12 will not qualify under this practice.

12. Renovation of perennial grasses.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—75 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The sod must be loosened by the use of a disk or other implement accomplishing similar results so as to stimulate growth.

13. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—80 cents per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: (1) Terraces constructed on land with a slope in excess of 8 percent will not be approved, except for small areas where it is necessary in order to complete the terrace system in the field. Construction should begin at the top of the slope and proceed down the slope, completing each terrace before beginning another.

(2) The vertical spacing of terraces on slopes up through 4 percent will be determined by the formula slope $\div 2 \div 2$.

On slopes above 4 percent, the formula slope $\div 4 \div 2$ will be used. The table below is based on these formulas:

Slope of land in feet	Vertical interval of drop between terraces	Approximate horizontal distance between terraces (feet)
1	1 foot, 6 inches	150
2	2 feet	100
3	2 feet, 6 inches	83
4	3 feet	75
5	3 feet, 3 inches	65
6	3 feet, 6 inches	58
7	3 feet, 9 inches	54
8	4 feet	50

Under the table, vertical spacing may be carried 6 inches either way to avoid obstructions or to reach suitable outlets.

(3) The grade for the terrace channel must not exceed 3 inches per 100 linear feet. A variable grade is recommended.

(4) The length of the terrace shall not exceed 1,600 linear feet in one drop, except where necessary to obtain a suitable outlet.

(5) **Ridge-type terraces.**—The width of terraces must not be less than 18 feet. Measurements will be made at the narrowest points in the terraces and taken from the center of the water channel to the lower edge of the terrace ridge. The settled height of the terraces shall not be less than 18 inches as measured from the bottom of the water channel.

(6) **Channel-type terraces.**—A settled height of less than 18 inches will be acceptable, provided the effective cross-sectional area of the terrace channel is 10 square feet plus 1 square foot for each 100 feet over 1,000 feet in length of terrace draining in one direction. Measurements for channel capacity will be made at the smallest section of the terrace. The bottom width of the channel should be at least 4 feet and approximately flat. The upper side of the terrace ridge shall be at least 8 feet in width measured from the center of the water channel to the top of the terrace ridge. The width of the lower side of the terrace ridge shall be equal to at least the distance from the center of the terrace channel to the top of the terrace.

(7) Adequate terrace outlet protection must be provided before terraces may be accepted for payment. The outlet ends of all terrace channels shall be protected, preferably by sod. Terrace systems should be so planned that the terraces may outlet individually upon well-protected permanent pastures, meadows, or wooded areas. If conditions are unfavorable for this method, a meadow or pasture strip should be developed for outlet control. Where the above conditions are not possible or practicable, it will be necessary to construct a protected outlet channel.

14. Construction or enlargement of lateral ditches and lead canals.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—8 cents per cubic yard of dirt removed, not to exceed \$5.00 per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: (1) Payment will not be made for cleaning out ditches and canals or for increasing only the depth. In case of enlargement of a ditch, the producer must furnish the dimensions before and after the practice is carried out.

(2) Lateral ditches and lead canals must drain properly. Payment will be made only for ditches constructed in connection with a water disposal system.

(3) Ditches in heavy soils, such as cane land, must have a top width at least equal to the bottom width plus two-thirds the depth and an average depth of not less than 2 feet. Ditches in all other soils must have a minimum top width equal to the bottom width plus three times the depth and an average depth of not less than 2 feet.

(4) Payment will be made only for ditches that drain cropland or pasture.

Section 2. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

To assist in carrying out needed conservation practices, liming materials, superphosphate, seeds, and other farming materials or services may be furnished producers by the AAA for carrying out the approved practices.

Section 3. CONSERVATION PRACTICE PAYMENTS

A. Materials and services in lieu of other payments.—Notwithstanding any other provision in this bulletin, materials or services furnished to any producer by the AAA will constitute the entire payment for the farm if the only practices approved for payment on the farm are carried out with conservation materials or services, other than materials the credit value of which exceeds the cost to the AAA.

B. Payments for practices carried out with State or Federal aid.—No payment will be made for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seeds, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seeds, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

C. Application for payment.—Except where conservation materials or services are furnished in lieu of the entire payment for the farm, an application for payment with respect to the farm may be made by any producer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm.

Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm within the time fixed by the Director of the Southern Division.

To qualify for payment, the extent of practices carried out under the 1945 program must be reported to the office of the county agricultural conservation association on or before the expiration date as shown on the notice of prior approval. Practices 6, 7, and 8 must be reported to the county committee on or before April 1, 1945.

D. Division of payments.—The payment earned in carrying out practices with conservation materials or services shall be paid to the producer to whom the materials or services are furnished. The payment earned in carrying out other practices shall be paid to the producer(s) who carried out the practice(s) in the proportion that the county committee determines the producer(s) contributed to the carrying-out of the practice(s). In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each producer toward the carrying-out of each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion.

In the case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any producer, his share of the payment shall be paid to his successor, as determined in accordance with the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.

E. Increase in small payments.—The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm, if less than \$200, shall be increased, prior to deductions under section 3 G, by the amount specified in the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin (ACP-1945).

F. Payments limited to \$10,000.—Payments, including payments under the 1945 Naval Stores Conservation Program, will be limited to \$10,000 by States for any individual, partnership, or estate, and to \$10,000 for the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) for other persons.

G. Deductions or withholdings from payments.—The following deductions or withholdings shall be made from any payment which is otherwise due any person under the 1945 program:

(1) **Deductions for conservation materials and services.**—Wherever materials or services are furnished, a deduction therefor shall be made in an amount determined by the AAA. If the producer misuses any such materials or services, an additional deduction for the materials or services misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for the materials or services shall be made. The deduction for materials or services shall be made from any payment to the person who obtained the materials or services, but if the amount of the materials or services exceeds the amount of payment for the producer, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the producer to the Treasurer of the United States.

(2) **Evasion of \$10,000 limitation.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to any producer under the 1945 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of paragraph F of this section.

(3) **Failure to maintain practices under previous programs.**—A deduction shall be made from any payment to a producer for the extent of any conservation

practice carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs which the county committee determines he did not maintain in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of which he destroyed during the 1945 program year. The deduction rate shall be the 1945 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1945, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed. The deduction shall be made from the payment of the person responsible for destroying or not maintaining the practice.

(4) **Practices defeating purposes of the programs.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to a producer may be withheld or required to be refunded if the State committee finds he has adopted or participated in adopting any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1945 or previous programs.

(5) **Depriving others of payment.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to any producer may be withheld or required to be refunded if the State committee finds that he has employed or participated in any scheme or device, the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under the program.

(6) **Failure to carry out approved erosion control measures.**—Payment will not be made to any producer with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a parish if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1945 program year to other land in the community.

(7) **Payments computed without regard to claims.**—Any payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in paragraph G (8) of this section, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the War Food Administration); and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

(8) **Assignments of payments.**—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1945 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1945. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1.00 will not be made.

Section 4. APPEALS

Any producer may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. If the producer is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director of the Southern Division to review the decision of the State committee.

Section 5. DEFINITIONS

A. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the

same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the parish in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the parish in which the major portion of the farm is located.

B. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof.

C. Producer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or share-cropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

Section 6. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. Authority.—The 1945 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. Availability of funds.—The amount of payment to be made under the 1945 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide and the extent of participation in the program.

C. Applicability.—The provisions of the 1945 program contained herein, except section 3 F and G (2), are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency designated by the AAA; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the

United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.

Issued March 28, 1945, with the approval of the Chief.

C. D. WALKER,
Director, Southern Division.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
SOUTHERN DIVISION

MISSISSIPPI AAA HANDBOOK OF
CONSERVATION PRACTICES

1945 Agricultural Conservation Program

[Effective January 1, 1945, through December 31, 1945]

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Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE, PRACTICES, AND RATES OF PAYMENT

A. Conservation assistance.—Assistance is offered under the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program in Mississippi for carrying out conservation practices. *The amount of assistance will be limited to the amount for which prior approval is granted by the county committee and shall not exceed the credit value of the practices completed and reported by the farmer to the county committee within the time limit prescribed.*

B. Assistance for community conservation needs.—Producers in any local area may agree in writing, with the approval of the State committee, to perform designated amounts of practices which the State committee determines are necessary to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community. For purposes of payment, practices carried out under such an approved written agreement will be regarded as having been carried out on the farms of the producers who performed the practices.

C. Conservation practices.—To qualify for payment, practices must meet the practice specifications established by the State committee with the approval of the AAA. For information regarding how the practices should be performed to qualify for payment, the producer should consult his AAA committeeman or AAA county office.

Conservation assistance will be available for carrying out the following conservation practices during the program year January 1, 1945, through December 31, 1945:

1. Application of superphosphate.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. See specifications following practice 3.

- (a) 18-percent—70 cents per 100 pounds.
- (b) 19-percent—75 cents per 100 pounds.
- (c) 20-percent—80 cents per 100 pounds.

2. Application of basic slag.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—35 cents per 100 pounds. See specifications following practice 3.

3. Application of 60-percent potash (or its equivalent).—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—\$2.00 per 100 pounds.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PRACTICES 1, 2, AND 3: Payment for the materials under practices 1, 2, and 3 will be made only when applied to pastures, winter legumes (including mixtures of winter legumes and small grains), and all summer legumes (except soybeans for beans and peanuts). For winter legumes, these materials should be applied at planting time or as early thereafter as possible. Superphosphate, potash, or basic slag will not qualify if applied to a crop growing with an intertilled crop. Basic slag will qualify when applied to broadcast summer legumes.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

4. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1944:

Kind of seed—Continued.	Payment rate—cents per pound (not to exceed \$3 per acre)	Kind of seed:	Payment rate—cents per pound (not to exceed \$3 per acre)
(a) Austrian winter peas-----	7.2	(h) Crimson clover (hulled)---	15.5
(b) Hairy vetch-----	13.3	(i) Crimson clover (unhulled)---	7.5
(c) Common vetch-----	8.2	(j) Wild winter peas-----	9.5
(d) Hungarian vetch-----	7.2	(k) Blue lupine-----	8.0
(e) Purple vetch-----	7.2	(l) Bur-clover (in bur)-----	10.0
(f) Willamette vetch-----	8.7	(m) Bur-clover (hulled)-----	35.0
(g) Vetch mixtures-----	6.5		

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested. Winter legume seed must be inoculated, except bur-clover seeded in the bur and legumes seeded on land which grew a crop of that legume the preceding year. Winter legumes grown with small grains will qualify. To obtain a satisfactory cover, it is recommended that the following practices be observed:

- (1) Winter legumes should be seeded not later than October 31.
- (2) Where needed, 400 pounds of basic slag or 200 pounds of superphosphate should be applied per acre, unless winter legumes are seeded following a fertilized crop. In fields where there is a deficiency of lime, this material should be applied.
- (3) The seeding rates per acre should be as follows:
 - (a) Hairy vetch—20 pounds.
 - (b) All other vetches (including vetch mixtures)—25 pounds.

- (c) Austrian winter peas—30 pounds.
- (d) Wild winter peas—20 pounds.
- (e) Bur-clover—6 bushels in bur or 15 pounds hulled.
- (f) Crimson clover—15 pounds hulled or 40 pounds unhulled.
- (g) Blue lupine—50 pounds.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

5. Growing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes from volunteer stands—\$1 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested. Volunteer stands of winter legumes grown with small grains will qualify.

6. Protecting farm woodlands from fire.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—10 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The woodland should be blocked in areas of 40 acres or less and must be protected from fire by barriers, such as farm roads, streams, cultivated fields, and artificial firebreaks. Areas protected wholly by barriers other than artificial firebreaks constructed during the 1945 program year will not qualify. Artificial firebreaks may be constructed by burning a strip 12 to 18 feet wide or raking or plowing a strip 6 feet wide. Firebreaks should be constructed on the contour to prevent erosion. No payment will be made if any part of the area burns over during the 1945 program year.

7. Timber stand improvement of farm woodlands.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—\$3 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The woodland must have more than 150 good, straight, clear, and disease-free trees at least 6 inches in diameter or 300 trees at least 3 inches in diameter per acre after carrying out either items (1), (2), or (3) below:

(1) The removal of dead, diseased, limby (wolf trees), or hollow-barked trees and trees that are too crooked or too limby to be of commercial value and non-commercial trees.

(2) The thinning and pruning of a stand of trees that has become stunted from overcrowding, leaving at least 150 good, straight, clear, disease-free trees 6 inches in diameter or 300 similar trees 3 inches in diameter.

(3) The close-pruning of the trunk to at least 17 feet of at least 50 potential timber trees per acre. These trees must be 8 inches or more in diameter.

No payment will be made if any part of the area burns over during the 1945 program year.

8. Planting farm woodland trees.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—\$5 per acre.

Payment will be made only for planting the following commercial trees: Pines, cedars, cypress, black walnut, black locust, oak, ash, hickories, Bois d'Arc, cottonwood, red mulberry, and yellow poplar.

SPECIFICATIONS: There should be planted a minimum of 1,000 trees per acre. There must be a survival of 650 trees per acre. Soil preparation by flat-breaking or bedding is required for hardwoods. Plantings must be adequately protected from fire and animals. Hardwoods must be cultivated at least twice during the first growing season.

9. Construction of flumes.—This practice is available only in counties that have prior approval of county and State committees. Detail plant for structures must have prior approval of the State committee.

(a) **Open flumes.**—\$11 per cubic yard of reinforced concrete (1:2:4 mix).

(b) **Pipe flumes:**

(1) \$9 per cubic yard of concrete (1:2:4 mix) headwalls.

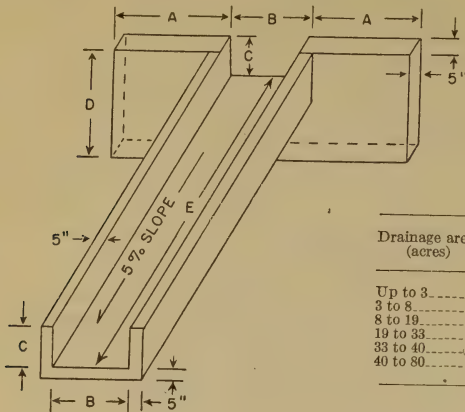
(2) \$6 per cubic yard of masonry headwalls.

(3) \$1 per linear foot of 18-inch pipe.

(4) \$2 per linear foot of 24-inch pipe.

(5) \$3 per linear foot of 30-inch pipe.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR OPEN FLUMES: (1) Dimensions.—The dimensions must be the same as in the following drainage area table:



Drainage area (acres)	A	B	C	D	E
Up to 3.....	4'0"	2'0"	1'4"	3'0"	12'0"
3 to 8.....	4'0"	3'0"	1'6"	3'6"	15'0"
8 to 19.....	5'0"	4'0"	2'0"	4'0"	15'0"
19 to 33.....	6'0"	5'0"	2'6"	4'6"	18'0"
33 to 40.....	7'0"	6'0"	3'0"	5'0"	21'0"
40 to 80.....	8'0"	7'0"	3'6"	5'6"	24'0"

(2) Thickness of concrete must be a minimum of 5 inches. Concrete must not be poured on earth that has been filled.

(3) Trough of flume must be reinforced longitudinally with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deformed steel bars spaced 12 inches center to center and reinforced transversely with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deformed steel bars (or equivalent) spaced 24 inches center to center.

(4) Headwalls of flume must be constructed of reinforced concrete at a minimum of 12 feet distance upstream from head of the gully. The top of flume floor at intake must be at the same elevation as the channel flow line. The concrete must be reinforced with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deformed steel bars (or equivalent) having longitudinal spacing of 12 inches and transverse spacing of 24 inches center to center.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PIPE FLUMES: (1) The pipe shall be of a good commercial grade and dimensions. All joints of pipe must be made watertight (mortar joints). All pipe must be installed on firm earth. The maximum slope of installed pipe must not exceed 2:1. The size of pipe used is to be determined from the drainage area according to the following table:

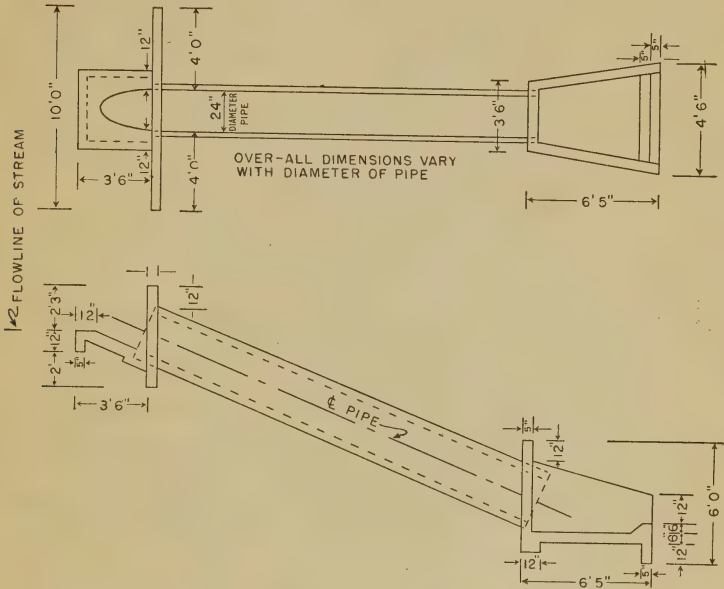
Drainage area in acres	Diameter of pipe in inches	Drainage area in acres	Diameter of pipe in inches
Up to 7.....	18	30 to 40.....	2 lines 24
7 to 12.....	24	40 to 60.....	2 lines 30
12 to 30.....	30		

Earth at heads of gullies adjacent to the structure will have a uniform slope and be vegetated with kudzu or Bermuda grass.

(2) Concrete headwalls must be installed at each end of the line of pipe. Inlet headwalls must extend a minimum of 12 inches above top of pipe and a cut-off wall must extend to a minimum of 12 inches below bottom of pipe. A paved floored inlet on same slope as pipe must be constructed at pipe inlet. A cut-off wall of a minimum depth of 12 inches must be constructed around the inlet paving. Inlet paving and horizontal diameter of pipe at upper end must be on same elevation as channel flow line. Earth fill behind inlet must have a minimum width of 4 feet and extend at least 12 inches above headwall. At outlet end of pipe, the headwalls must form a stilling basin and extend a minimum of 12 inches above top of pipe. The lower end of pipe must be 6 inches above the floor of stilling basin. The floor of stilling basin must be a minimum inside

length of 6 feet. A cut-off wall must be on lower end of stilling basin and extend a minimum of 12 inches below the bottom of floor of basin. A lip 6 inches high must be constructed across the lower end of stilling basin. The upper end of wing walls of stilling basin must be at the same elevation as top of pipe and lower end must be a minimum of 12 inches above lip of stilling basin. Concrete in headwalls and stilling basin must be reinforced with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deformed steel bars (or equivalent), with longitudinal spacing of 12 inches and transverse spacing of 24 inches center to center.

For dimensions of headwalls and stilling basin, see following diagram :



10. Construction of a stock pond.—12 cents per cubic yard of material moved and used in the construction of the pond. Applicable in counties approved by the State committee. Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. This practice shall be used to construct stock ponds which are to be used primarily for livestock water. No site will be approved where livestock has free access to running water.

SPECIFICATIONS: (1) **Height.**—The maximum settled height for which payment will be made is 12 feet. Allow 10 percent for settling where constructed with horse-drawn scrapers, 15 percent with tractor-operated bulldozers or mechanical spreaders, and 20 percent with draglines.

(2) **Top width.**—A dam of 10 feet or less in height must have a top width of at least 5 feet. For dams over 10 feet, the top width must be 5 feet plus 1 foot for each additional foot in height.

(3) **Foundation preparation.**—To reduce seepage, a trench must be dug along the center line of the base of the dam deep enough to reach impervious subsoil. This trench should be filled with the best available soil, preferably clay, free of humus. The same treatment should be given any gullies, ditches, and old channels that run through the dam site. The entire base of the dam site should be cleared of all debris and plowed or otherwise scarified.

(4) **Slopes.**—Slopes must be uniform from top to bottom. The steepest upstream slope is 3:1 for sandy soils and 2:1 for other soils. The steepest downstream slope is 2:1 for sandy soils and 1½:1 for other soils.

(5) **Freeboard.**—The top of the dam must have a settled height at least 3 feet higher than the floor of the spillway. The pond shall be constructed to provide for a depth of 6 feet of water over one-fourth of the water area at spillway level.

(6) **Spillway.**—The size of the spillway is determined by the drainage area as shown in the table below:

Area drained	Width of spillway required		Area drained	Width of spillway required	
	Vegetated channel	Drop rectangular weir		Vegetated channel	Drop rectangular weir
	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>		<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>
Up to 25 acres-----	10	8.0	45 acres-----	16	10.5
30 acres-----	12	8.5	50 acres-----	18	12.0
35 acres-----	14	9.0	60 acres-----	20	13.0

(7) **Drain.**—Where drain pipe is provided, it should have a minimum inside diameter of 4 inches, must be installed on firm ground, and must have two cut-off collars.

(8) Sod pieces should be placed 18 inches apart along level contours from toe of lower slope over dam to water line on upper slope.

(9) Dam at water line should be protected against wave action by either double-pole raft with flexible ties or by solid-board fence of sufficient height to protect high and low water level or by rock riprap.

(10) The fill of the dam and shore line should be protected against traffic (livestock, vehicles, farm machinery, etc.).

(11) Erosion-control measures should be practiced in watershed above the dam.

11. Application of ground limestone (or its equivalent), excluding basic slag.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

Name of county:	Payment rate per ton
Wilkinson-----	\$3.90
Jackson-----	3.70
Hancock and Harrison-----	3.55
Adams, Amite, Franklin, Greene, Lamar, Lawrence, and Pearl River-----	3.50
Calhoun, Forrest, Simpson, Smith, Stone, and Walthall-----	3.45
Jefferson Davis and Marion-----	3.40
Covington and Jefferson-----	3.30
Leake and Pike-----	3.25
Itawamba and Sharkey-----	3.20
Jones, Lincoln, and Webster-----	3.15
Attala, Carroll, Claiborne, Kemper, and Yazoo-----	3.10
Clarke, Clay, Copiah, Hinds, Holmes, Issaquena, Madison, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Perry, Rankin, Scott, Warren, and Washington-----	3.05
Grenada and Newton-----	3.00
Lafayette and Yalobusha-----	2.90
George, Jasper, Montgomery, Panola, Sunflower, and Tishomingo-----	2.85
Alcorn, Benton, Humphreys, Marshall, and Quitman-----	2.75
De Soto-----	2.70
Bolivar, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Coahoma, Lauderdale, Lee, Leflore, Lowndes, Neshoba, Noxubee, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah, Tunica, Union, and Winston-----	2.65
Wayne-----	2.60

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must be evenly distributed. Materials containing less than 80-percent calcium carbonate equivalent will be paid for on the

basis of an equivalent amount of 80 percent. Ground limestone and ground oyster shells must be of such fineness that 90 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve or 80 percent through a 10-mesh sieve, and calcium silicate slag must be of such fineness that 80 percent will pass through an 8-mesh sieve. The materials listed below are considered equal to 1 ton of ground limestone:

- 2,000 pounds of ground oyster shells.
- 2,000 pounds of paper mill waste lime.
- 2,000 pounds of calcium silicate slag.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

12. Establishing pasture by sodding or sprigging Bermuda grass.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—\$4 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The sprigs or sod pieces should be spaced not more than 3 feet apart. The pasture will not be considered established unless two-thirds of the sod pieces or sprigs show healthy growth. Four hundred pounds of basic slag or 200 pounds of superphosphate and 500 pounds of ground limestone and 50 pounds of muriate of potash should be applied per acre.

13. Seeding adapted pasture legumes or pasture grasses.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.

Grass or legume:	<i>Payment rate—cents per pound</i>	Grass or legume—Continued.	<i>Payment rate—cents per pound</i>
(a) White Dutch clover.....	50	(f) Bahia grass.....	30
(b) Other clovers (alsike, hop, Persian, black medic).....	25	(g) Redtop.....	15
(c) Mixed clovers (hop, white, and Persian).....	25	(h) Common lespedeza.....	20
(d) Dallis grass (imported).....	45	(i) Kobe lespedeza.....	15
(e) Dallis grass (domestic).....	25	(j) Korean lespedeza.....	8
		(k) Tennessee 76 lespedeza.....	20
		(l) Wild winter peas.....	9.5

SPECIFICATIONS: Payment will be made for seeding legumes only on existing pasture grasses or with one or more of the grasses listed above. A satisfactory seasonal cover of properly distributed plants to assure reseeding must be established. The following seeding rates per acre are recommended:

- White Dutch clover—3 pounds.
- Other clovers (alsike, hop, Persian, black medic)—4 pounds.
- Mixed clovers (white, hop, and Persian)—3 pounds.
- Bahia grass—15 pounds.
- Dallis grass (domestic)—15 pounds.
- Dallis grass (imported)—8 pounds.
- Redtop—5 pounds.
- All lespedezas—25 pounds.
- Wild winter peas—20 pounds.

Four hundred pounds of basic slag or 200 pounds of superphosphate and 500 pounds of ground limestone and 50 pounds of muriate of potash should be applied per acre.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

14. Establishing a satisfactory cover of kudzu.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—\$6 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: There must be 300 uniformly distributed kudzu plants per acre showing healthy growth. The following practices are recommended:

(1) Sound, healthy crowns or seedlings should be planted 3½ feet apart on well-prepared seedbeds 25 feet apart. Planting should be done about March 1 in south Mississippi and April 1 in north Mississippi.

(2) Where kudzu is planted along gullies or stream banks, plants should be at least 6 feet from the bank of the gully or stream.

(3) Four hundred pounds of basic slag or 200 pounds of superphosphate and 500 pounds of ground limestone and 50 pounds of muriate of potash should be applied per acre. Two tons of barnyard manure may be substituted for one-half of the above fertilizer recommendations.

15. Establishing a stand of perennial lespedeza for the prevention of water erosion.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. This practice is limited to land subject to severe erosion and is not intended primarily for a hay crop—\$6 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: A sufficiently well-distributed stand must be obtained to assure complete coverage. Four hundred pounds of basic slag or 200 pounds of superphosphate and 500 pounds of ground limestone and 50 pounds of muriate of potash should be applied per acre. Two tons of barnyard manure may be substituted for one-half of the above fertilizer recommendations.

16. Establishing vegetative waterways.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. No additional payment for the establishment of grasses or legumes will be made in connection with any other practice—\$16 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: (1) **Size.**—Waterways must have a width of at least 10 feet at the narrowest point. Payment will not be made under this practice for any area lying outside a width of 200 feet.

(2) **Location.**—Waterways must be located to conform to the natural drainage depression. Water must enter vegetative waterways at nonerosive elevations and empty into the main drainage channels at stabilized points or areas.

(3) **Construction.**—Trees and shrubs must be removed and the area left to permit mowing.

(4) **Protection.**—A vegetative cover must be provided over the entire waterway by establishing perennial lespedeza, kudzu, or perennial grass. At least one of the following plantings at the rate specified per acre is recommended:

- (a) Bermuda or carpet grass—sprigs or sod pieces not more than 24 inches apart.
- (b) Dallis grass (imported)—16 pounds.
- (c) Dallis grass (domestic)—30 pounds.
- (d) Bahia grass—30 pounds.
- (e) Carpet grass—20 pounds.
- (f) Lespedeza sericea—50 pounds.
- (g) Kudzu—750 plants (survival).

Eight hundred pounds of basic slag or 400 pounds of superphosphate and 1,000 pounds of ground limestone and 50 pounds of muriate of potash per acre must be applied. Payment will not be made for applying these materials.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

17. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets either exist or are provided.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—80 cents per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: (1) **Slope.**—The construction of terraces on cropland may be approved for sandy soils on slopes not to exceed 8 percent and for clay soils on slopes not to exceed 10 percent. Terraces may be constructed on pasture land with slopes up to 10 percent for sandy soils or up to 15 percent for clay soils.

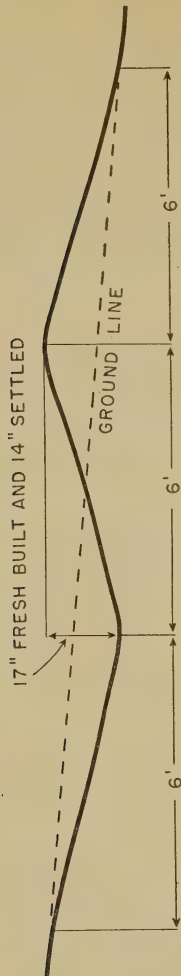
(2) **Location.**—The terrace line location will fall upon and conform to the belts of erosion symptoms—the upper rims of gullies, fingers, bald spots, and slope changes. On flat slopes the maximum horizontal distance between terraces will be 150 feet. Permanent pasture land may be terraced where a partial sod exists and alternate terrace lines may be omitted, provided the remaining lines are located on major erosion symptoms. Where a complete pasture sod exists on the pasture land, no payment will be made for constructing terraces.

(3) **Grade.**—The grade of the terrace line shall be as follows:

Vertical spacing:	Grade (inches per 100 feet)
Less than 1½ feet.....	1
From 1½ to 2½ feet.....	2
More than 2½ feet.....	3

(4) **Direction.**—The direction of terrace flow shall be toward the normal natural drainage depression and away from the natural water dividing ridge, except where obstacles such as property lines, ditches, road banks, or large gullies make this impossible.

(5) **Dimensions.**—Standard terraces must have minimum dimensions as shown below:



The minimum channel cross section shall be 6 square feet after settling.

(6) **Construction.**—The flow line should be on the grade line. When old terraces interfere with new construction, the old terraces must be plowed down or spread to conform with normal ground surface. Fresh fills across gullies or depressions must be one-fifth higher to allow for settling. The ridge and channel must be finished by plowing or disking to a smooth curving surface throughout the entire disturbed area.

(7) **Terrace outlets.**—Terraces may outlet individually upon one of the following existing protected areas: (a) Well-sodded pastures; (b) meadows; (c) wooded areas; (d) stabilized channels.

Where the above terrace outlet areas do not exist, one of the following outlets must be provided: (a) Pasture or meadow strip waterways (payment will be

made under practice 16 for waterways established in accordance with the specifications for that practice); or (b) vegetated ditches (payment will be made under practice 18 for flat V-ditches established in accordance with the specifications for that practice).

(8) **Terrace maintenance.**—Terraces must be maintained in accordance with good farming practices.

18. Construction of flat V-ditches as a part of a terrace water disposal system or farm drainage system.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—6 cents per cubic yard, not to exceed \$5 per 100 linear feet.

Payment will not be made for V-ditches constructed for terrace outlets where the channel grade is greater than 5 percent nor where there is an existing stabilized outlet, such as sodded pasture, meadow, wooded area, or stabilized channel.

SPECIFICATIONS: (1) **Shape.**—Ditches must be flat V-shaped and have side slopes not steeper than 4:1.

(2) **Location.**—Ditches must be located so as to conform with the natural drainage depression. The water must empty into main drainage channels at angles of not more than 45 degrees with the direction of the flow of the main channel and at points where there is satisfactory stabilization.

(3) **Size.**—The size of ditch must be determined by the area drained and the fall of the ditch as shown in the following table:

For Use in Terrace Outlets or Hill Drainage Where Most of the Run-off Is From Rolling to Fairly Steep Land

Fall per 100 feet of ditch	Top width 12 feet, depth 12 inches	Top width 12 feet, depth 18 inches	Top width 16 feet, depth 24 inches	Top width 20 feet, depth 30 inches	Top width 20 feet, depth 36 inches
<i>Inches</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
1	2	6	17	34	80
2	6	11	27	54	210
3	7	15	33	70	290
6	10	22	54	185	395
9	12	26	65	280	---
<i>Feet</i>					
1	15	29	85	320	---
2	22	45	220	---	---
3	27	60	300	---	---
4	31	70	---	---	---
5	35	90	---	---	---

For Delta Conditions or Flat Drainage Areas in Hill Section

Fall per 100 feet of ditch	Top width 12 feet, depth 12 inches	Top width 12 feet, depth 18 inches	Top width 16 feet, depth 24 inches	Top width 20 feet, depth 30 inches	Top width 24 feet, depth 36 inches
<i>Inches</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
$\frac{1}{4}$	13	24	55	99	165
$\frac{1}{2}$	15	34	78	141	238
1	24	49	111	200	325
2	33	73	155	278	503
3	43	89	197	354	618
4	51	100	225	417	646
5	55	114	251	458	783
6	60	124	275	505	852

(4) **Construction.**—Trees and shrubs must be removed and the area within the channel left to permit mowing. Spoil banks must be leveled to afford row drainage where the topography will permit.

(5) **Protection.**—A vegetative cover shall be established within the waterway channel where the grade is greater than 1 percent by establishing perennial lespedeza or perennial grasses. Payment will be made under practice 16 for vegetative protection, except kudzu, established in accordance with the specifications for that practice.

(6) **Maintenance.**—V-ditches must be maintained in accordance with good farming practices.

19. Construction of ditches for secondary drainage.—Applicable only in counties approved by the State committee. Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—8 cents per cubic yard, not to exceed \$1 per acre of cropland on the farm.

SPECIFICATIONS: A record of the design, lay-out, and yardage computations must be filed in the county office. The ditch must be designed and constructed in accordance with the following:

(1) **Watershed area drained.**—Drainage areas for individual ditches cannot exceed 2,500 acres.

(2) **Capacity.**—For run-off from hill areas, a drainage coefficient of 3.12 inches in 24 hours minimum shall be used. For delta or other flat areas, a drainage coefficient of 2.0 inches in 24 hours minimum shall be used. For ditch capacity, use Kutter formula, with value of "N" of 0.04.

(3) **Velocity.**—The optimum velocity for drainage ditches is ordinarily from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet per second. The velocity depends upon the slope of the water surface, the hydraulic radius, and the value of "N." Ditch design may be adjusted within economic limits to minimize danger from excessive silting or eroding of the channel.

(4) **Channel depth.**—Use depth necessary to meet local topographic and soil requirements, with a minimum depth of 4 feet, except at extreme upper end where 3 feet may be used.

(5) **Bottom width.**—For tractor or truck excavator, 2.5 feet minimum; drag-line, 3 feet minimum.

(6) **Side slopes.**—Steepest side slopes $1\frac{1}{2}$:1. In sandy soils, steepest side slopes 2:1. Side slopes must be uniform from the top edge to the bottom of the ditch.

(7) **Berm width.**—Minimum berm width, 8 feet.

(8) **Alignment.**—Alignment must follow and conform to the natural drainage pattern. This principle will also be followed in undulating delta areas, avoiding cutting through main ridges. The low points on these ridges will determine the location of the line.

Simple curves set in by eye are adequate for ditches covered by these specifications. The radius of the curve should be large enough to avoid excessive bank erosion.

The angle of the lateral with the main channel must not be greater than 45 degrees.

(9) **Outlets.**—The drain into which these ditches empty must have adequate capacity to handle the increased rate of run-off. Inlet points into large channels will be selected as far as possible by using existing stabilized natural inlets, such as lateral streams, sloughs, etc. If such are not available, the danger of caving-back at the inlet points must be minimized by excavating a new ditch at zero grade for a minimum distance of 75 feet back from the inlet or by installing permanent structures.

(10) **Clearing operations.**—All debris must be burned or removed from the construction area.

(11) **Spoil banks.**—In order to facilitate subsequent leveling operations, all spoil banks not required for protecting levees must be spread to a height not to exceed 3 feet above natural ground level.

(12) **Surface drainage.**—Spoil bank openings at least 6 feet in width must be left in all depression points on either side of the ditch. At points where considerable water is to be admitted from the field level to the ditch, flumes must be excavated and vegetated. The channel slope of the flume must be 4:1 and the toe must be recessed a minimum of 6 feet into the ditch bank.

(13) **Protection against silting.**—Lateral ditches which drain areas discharging large quantities of sand into the valley will not be approved until control measures have been installed on these areas.

Section 2. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

To assist in carrying out needed conservation practices, liming materials, superphosphate, seeds, and other farming materials or services may be furnished producers by the AAA for carrying out the approved practices.

Section 3. CONSERVATION PRACTICE PAYMENTS

A. Materials and services in lieu of other payments.—Notwithstanding any other provision in this bulletin, materials or services furnished to any producer by the AAA will constitute the entire payment for the farm if the only practices approved for payment on the farm are carried out with conservation materials or services, other than materials the credit value of which exceeds the cost to the AAA.

B. Payments for practices carried out with State or Federal aid.—No payment will be made for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seeds, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seeds, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

C. Application for payment.—Except where conservation materials or services are furnished in lieu of the entire payment for the farm, an application for payment with respect to the farm may be made by any producer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm.

Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm within the time fixed by the Director of the Southern Division.

To qualify for payment, the extent of practices carried out under the 1945 program must be reported to the office of the county agricultural conservation association on or before the expiration date as shown on the notice of prior approval.

D. Division of payments.—The payment earned in carrying out practices with conservation materials or services shall be paid to the producer to whom the materials or services are furnished. The payment earned in carrying out other practices shall be paid to the producer(s) who carried out the practice(s) in the proportion that the county committee determines the producer(s) contributed to the carrying-out of the practice(s). In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each producer toward the carrying-out of each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion.

In the case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any producer, his share of the payment shall be paid to his successor, as determined in accordance with the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.

E. Increase in small payments.—The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm, if less than \$200, shall be increased, prior to deductions under section 3G, by the amount specified in the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin (ACP-1945).

F. Payments limited to \$10,000.—Payments, including payments under the 1945 Naval Stores Conservation Program, will be limited to \$10,000 by States for any individual, partnership, or estate, and to \$10,000 for the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) for other persons.

G. Deductions or withholdings from payments.—The following deductions or withholdings shall be made from any payment which is otherwise due any person under the 1945 program:

(1) **Deductions for conservation materials and services.**—Wherever materials or services are furnished, a deduction therefor shall be made in an amount determined by the AAA. If the producer misuses any such materials or services, an additional deduction for the materials or services misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for the materials or services shall be made. The deduction for materials or services shall be made from any payment to the person who obtained the materials or services, but if the amount of the materials or services exceeds the amount of payment for the producer, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the producer to the Treasurer of the United States.

(2) **Evasion of \$10,000 limitation.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to any producer under the 1945 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of paragraph F of this section.

(3) **Failure to maintain practices under previous programs.**—A deduction shall be made from any payment to a producer for the extent of any conservation practice carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs which the county committee determines he did not maintain in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of which he destroyed during the 1945 program year. The deduction rate shall be the 1945 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1945, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed. The deduction shall be made from the payment of the person responsible for destroying or not maintaining the practice.

(4) **Practices defeating purposes of the programs.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to a producer may be withheld or required to be refunded if the State committee finds he has adopted or participated in adopting any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1945 or previous programs.

(5) **Depriving others of payment.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to any producer may be withheld or required to be refunded if the State committee finds that he has employed or participated in any scheme or device, the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under the program.

(6) **Failure to carry out approved erosion control measures.**—Payment will not be made to any producer with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1945 program year to other land in the community.

(7) **Payments computed without regard to claims.**—Any payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in paragraph G (8) of this section, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the War Food Administrator); and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

(8) **Assignment of payments.**—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1945 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1945. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1 will not be made.

Section 4. APPEALS

Any producer may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. If the producer is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director of the Southern Division to review the decision of the State committee.

Section 5. DEFINITIONS

A. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

B. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

C. Producer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or share-cropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

Section 6. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. Authority.—The 1945 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. Availability of funds.—The amount of payment to be made under the 1945 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide and the extent of participation in the program.

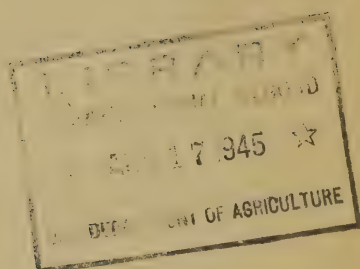
C. Applicability.—The provisions of the 1945 program contained herein, except section 3 F and G (2), are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United

States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency designated by the AAA; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.

Issued April 5, 1945, with the approval of the Chief.

C. D. WALKER,
Director, Southern Division.



WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
SOUTHERN DIVISION

OKLAHOMA AAA HANDBOOK OF
CONSERVATION PRACTICES

1945 Agricultural Conservation Program

[Effective January 1, 1945, through December 31, 1945]

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Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE, PRACTICES, AND RATES OF PAYMENT

A. Conservation assistance.—The maximum assistance available to any farm in Oklahoma for carrying out conservation practices shall be the amount of the conservation practice allowance. The conservation practice allowance for any farm is the sum of the following:

1. The allowance for all practices, except practices 1, 2, 3, and 4, shall be the larger of (a) the sum of (1) 75 cents per acre of cropland on the farm, (2) 10 cents per acre of noncrop open pasture on the farm in 1944, and (3) \$2.00 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm in 1944; or (b) \$22.50.
2. The allowance for practices 1, 2, 3, and 4 shall be the extent of such practices for which prior approval is given by the county committee times the approved rates therefor.

B. Conservation practices.—In order to encourage the performance of practices which are needed most on all farms or on groups of farms in a county, the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate from the practices approved for the State or area, those practices which will be applicable on all farms or designated groups of farms in the county. To qualify for payment,

practices must meet the practice specifications. For information regarding how practices which require the prior approval of the county committee must be performed to qualify for payment, the producer should consult his AAA committeeman or AAA county office.

Conservation assistance will be available for carrying out the following conservation practices during the program year January 1, 1945, through December 31, 1945:

1. Construction of terraces for which proper outlets are provided.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Performance must be reported before July 1, 1945, for terraces constructed prior to this date:

- (a) Large ridge-type terrace—\$1.50 per 100 linear feet.
- (b) Small ridge-type terrace or channel-type terrace—\$1 per 100 linear feet.
- (c) Diversion terrace—\$1.50 per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: Ridge-type and channel-type terraces.—Ridge-type and channel-type terraces shall be constructed to equal or exceed the following dimensions:

RIDGE-TYPE TERRACES

Slope of land (feet per 100 feet)	Vertical interval	Minimum height top of terrace above normal ground (inches)		Minimum width terrace above normal ground (feet)		Recommended average distance between terraces
		New terrace	Settled	Large ridge	Small ridge	
0.5 or less	1. 25	13½	10	19. 2	12. 0	210
1.0	1. 5	13¾	11	17. 5	11. 0	150
2.0	2. 0	15	12	16. 0	10. 0	100
3.0	2. 5	15	12	16. 0	10. 0	83
4.0	3. 0	15½	12½	15. 4	9. 6	75
5.0	3. 5	15¾	12½	15. 4	9. 6	70
6.0	4. 0	16¼	13	14. 8	9. 2	67
7.0	4. 5	16¼	13	14. 8	9. 2	64
8.0 or more	5. 0	17½	14	13. 8	8. 6	62

CHANNEL-TYPE TERRACES

Slope of land (feet per 100 feet)	Vertical interval	Minimum height top of terrace above upper channel (inches)	Minimum width center of water channel to top of terrace (feet)	Minimum effective cross-sectional area of channel (square feet)	Recommended average distance between terraces
0.5 or less	1. 25	14	10	16	210
1.0	1. 5	14	10	16	150
2.0	2. 0	14	10	16	100
3.0	2. 5	15	9	14	83
4.0	3. 0	15	9	13	75
5.0	3. 5	16	8	12	70
6.0	4. 0	16	8	12	67
7.0	4. 5	17	7	10	64
8.0	5. 0	18	7	10	62

Terraces, except diversion terraces, must not exceed a fall of 3 inches per 100 feet. The recommended average distance between terraces shall not be exceeded by more than 20 percent. The width of the lower side of the terrace shall in all cases be at least two-thirds the width of the upper side. The minimum settled

cross-sectional area above the normal ground line for large ridge-type terraces shall be 8 square feet and for small ridge-type 5 square feet.

The water channel of channel-type terraces should have a flat bottom at least 4 feet wide.

Ridge terraces should be constructed by moving soil onto the terrace ridge from both the upper and lower sides. Channel terraces should be constructed by moving all of the dirt from the up face of the terrace. Graded terraces should be constructed to divide the water on the ridges and carry it to protected waterways.

Fills.—Terraces must have settled fills in the terrace line across gullies built up to the normal level of the terrace ridge. This shall be accomplished by increasing the height of the new fill by 10 percent.

Terrace outlets.—The outlet ends of all terrace channels must be protected. Where conditions permit, the outlet may be constructed so that each terrace will empty directly on well-established pasture or meadow land. Where the above conditions are not possible or practicable, terrace channels shall be protected by means of sodded channels, riprap, or other effective devices which prevent erosion. Payment will not be made in 1945 for terraces constructed for which adequately protected outlets are not provided.

Outlets must have a cross-sectional area equal to or greater than the terrace channel.

Diversion terraces.—The grade for diversion terraces may be variable but must not exceed a fall of 6 inches per 100 feet, unless the channel is protected from erosion by a vegetative cover or other satisfactory means. Fills must be built to sufficient height across gullies so that they will be above normal level of the ridge after settlement. The outlet must be protected against erosion. A diversion terrace will be acceptable if the cross-sectional area of the terrace channel is 10 square feet for drainage areas of 3 acres or less; plus 1 square foot for each additional acre of drainage up to 10 acres; plus 4 square feet for each additional 10 acres.

Diversion terraces shall only be constructed for the diversion of water from cropland. Dikes or levees to control flood water will not qualify as diversion terraces.

2. Construction of a dam or reservoir.—Prior approval of the location and for the construction must be obtained from the county committee. Performance must be reported before July 1, 1945, for dams or reservoirs constructed prior to this date:

- (a) For first 2,000 cubic yards used in the construction of the dam—15 cents per cubic yard.
- (b) For material moved but not used in the construction of the dam or material used in the construction of the dam in excess of 2,000 cubic yards—10 cents per cubic yard.

The primary purposes for the construction of dams and reservoirs are to provide adequate, well-distributed watering places for livestock on pasture land in order to distribute grazing and prevent overgrazing and resulting erosion near watering places, and to contribute to control of erosion by being a factor in flood control.

SPECIFICATIONS: Preliminary survey.—A preliminary survey must be made before construction is started (a) if the dam to be constructed will be 8 feet or more in height, or (b) if as much as 300 cubic yards or more of earth will be moved, or (c) where the surface of the ground on which the dam is to be built is extremely irregular or an existing dam is to be enlarged. The top width of a dam for a stock pond shall be 4 to 12 feet, depending on height. The inside slope shall be not less than 3:1 and the outside slope not less than 2:1. The sod must be removed from the base of the dam before construction.

Enlargement of existing dams.—Where it is determined by the county committee that an existing reservoir is inadequate for watering livestock, payment for enlarging the dam will be made at the same rate and under the same specifications as apply to the construction of new dams.

Before existing dams are enlarged, the top of the upstream and downstream slopes shall be plowed in order that a proper bond will be obtained between the existing dam and the new fill. The earthen fill for the dam should be spread in well-packed layers of not over 8 to 10 inches per layer. Sod should not be used in the fill.

Allowance for shrinkage.—Allowance must be made for shrinkage at the rate of 10 percent, except that the shrinkage factor for dams constructed with bulldozers will be 15 percent and for dams constructed with drag-line equipment will be 20 percent of the gross volume of earth used in the construction of the dam.

Spillway construction.—Wherever available, a natural sodded spillway should be used and care should be taken not to destroy the existing natural cover. The spillway must have a cross-sectional area greater than the impounded stream at highest known flood stage. Where the spillway is not protected by natural cover, sodding or other protection must be provided. The end of the dam should be riprapped or sodded if it forms a part of the spillway. The settled top of the dam must be at least 3 feet higher than the spillway crest. The spillway should be protected from livestock.

Protection of face of dam.—The slopes of the fill above water must be sodded or seeded to a grass mixture, unless the dam is composed entirely of impervious clay or caliche. Where the proposed reservoir surface exceeds 3 acres, either the upstream face of the fill must be riprapped or the dam must have a minimum upstream slope of 4:1.

3. Application of agricultural limestone.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Performance must be reported before July 1, 1945, for limestone spread prior to this date:

County	Payment rate per ton	County	Payment rate per ton	County	Payment rate per ton
Adair	\$2. 65	Grant	2. 60	Nowata	2. 95
Alfalfa	3. 00	Greer	3. 00	Okfuskee	2. 90
Atoka	2. 75	Harmon	3. 00	Oklahoma	2. 90
Beaver	3. 00	Harper	3. 00	Oklmulgee	2. 70
Beckham	3. 00	Haskell	2. 95	Osage	2. 75
Blaine	3. 00	Hughes	2. 95	Ottawa	2. 30
Bryan	2. 75	Jackson	2. 85	Pawnee	2. 75
Caddo	2. 75	Jefferson	2. 75	Payne	2. 90
Canadian	2. 90	Johnston	2. 30	Pittsburg	3. 00
Carter	2. 80	Kay	2. 30	Pontotoc	2. 85
Cherokee	2. 30	Kingfisher	2. 80	Pottawatomie	3. 00
Choctaw	2. 80	Kiowa	2. 95	Pushmataha	3. 00
Cimarron	3. 00	Latimer	3. 00	Roger Mills	3. 00
Cleveland	2. 90	Le Flore	2. 75	Rogers	2. 80
Coal	2. 90	Lincoln	2. 80	Seminole	2. 95
Comanche	2. 30	Logan	2. 80	Sequoyah	2. 30
Cotton	2. 55	Love	2. 90	Stephens	2. 80
Craig	2. 30	McClain	3. 00	Texas	3. 00
Creek	2. 60	McCurtain	3. 00	Tillman	2. 80
Custer	3. 00	McIntosh	3. 00	Tulsa	2. 30
Delaware	3. 00	Major	3. 00	Wagoner	2. 80
Dewey	3. 00	Marshall	2. 55	Washington	2. 70
Ellis	3. 00	Mayes	2. 30	Washita	2. 95
Garfield	2. 70	Murray	2. 30	Woods	3. 00
Garvin	3. 00	Muskogee	2. 80	Woodward	3. 00
Grady	2. 75	Noble	2. 60		

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must meet the following requirements:

Calcium carbonate equivalent—80 percent or more.

Fineness—30 percent passing through a 60-mesh sieve and 100 percent passing through a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch screen.

For materials where less than 30 percent but 20 percent or more will pass through a 60-mesh sieve, 3,000 pounds will be considered as equal to 2,000 pounds of agricultural limestone.

Where materials of less than 80-percent calcium carbonate equivalent content are used, sufficient additional quantities shall be applied to furnish calcium carbonate equivalent to 1,600 pounds.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

4. Application of phosphate.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Performance must be reported before July 1, 1945, for phosphate applied prior to this date:

(a) 20-percent (or its equivalent)—\$1 per 100 pounds.

(b) Raw rock phosphate (28 percent)—62 cents per 100 pounds.

SPECIFICATIONS: Raw rock phosphate must be ground sufficiently fine for 80 percent to pass through a 200-mesh sieve.

Application must be to or in connection with a full seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, permanent pastures, lespe-deza, annual ryegrass, or summer legumes except soybeans harvested for beans and peanuts. The material may be applied to eligible crops when grown alone or in mixtures, or when grown with a nurse crop of small grain other than wheat. For winter legumes grown alone, the material should be applied at the time of seeding, but not later than December 1, 1945. For volunteer summer legumes such as lespe-deza, the material should be applied not later than June 15, 1945. For other summer legumes, the material must be applied at the time of seeding. In the case of lespe-deza seeded on small grains, the material should be applied at the time of seeding.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

5. Establishing grass waterways.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—\$18.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Waterways should not be less than 10 feet wide and the slope of the waterway should not be over 10 percent. Where waterways are constructed in connection with water disposal systems, the waterways must be sufficiently wide at all points to carry the maximum run-off from the area drained and to facilitate mowing. For drainage areas from 1 to 6 acres, the average width of the waterway should be at least 10 feet; from 7 to 10 acres at least 18 feet; and for each additional 5 acres should be increased by 2 feet.

Sufficient sod pieces of Bermuda grass, buffalo grass, or vine mesquite grass should be planted to obtain a good protective cover. It is recommended that seeding be limited to slopes of 5 percent or less. The following grasses or mixtures of grasses may be seeded and the recommended rates of seeding per acre are indicated:

Western wheatgrass—20 pounds

Weeping lovegrass—1 pound

Switchgrass—10 pounds

Mixtures of buffalo and any grama—2 pounds buffalo and 20 pounds grama

Western wheatgrass will only qualify for payment in Grant, Garfield, Kingfisher, Canadian, Blaine, Custer, and Beckham Counties and counties lying north or west thereof.

Payment will be made only when a vegetative cover sufficient to protect waterways from erosion has been obtained.

6. Establishing a permanent pasture by seeding or sodding.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained:

(a) By sodding—\$3 per acre.

(b) By seeding adapted grasses:

<i>Kind of seed</i>	<i>Payment rate per pound</i>
(1) Blue grama	\$0. 24
(2) Buffalo grass	. 64
(3) Big bluestem	. 24
(4) Little bluestem	. 24
(5) Sand bluestem	. 24
(6) Side-oats grama	. 36
(7) Weeping lovegrass	2. 00
(8) Sand lovegrass	. 80
(9) Switchgrass	. 20
(10) Indian grass	. 20
(11) Western wheatgrass	. 20
(12) Bermuda grass	. 56
(13) Hairy grama	. 40

Payment will be made under this practice for seedings made or sodding operations carried out on cropland or on noncropland which does not have a cover of desirable forage plants.

SPECIFICATIONS: Sodding.—Payment will be made only for sodding Bermuda and buffalo grass.

Sodding should be made on a seedbed which has been prepared either by plowing the land and allowing it to become firm or by constructing contour furrows into which the sod pieces are dropped. These furrows should be deep enough and wide enough for good lodging of the sod and for adequate covering. Sod pieces may be broadcast and the land disked or plowed to properly cover the sod pieces. The sodding operation should provide at least one sprig or sod piece of Bermuda grass or one sod piece of buffalo grass for each 16 square feet.

A satisfactory seasonal cover must be obtained. A satisfactory cover shall be deemed to have been obtained when sufficient plants are growing to assure sodding of the area.

Seeding.—The seeding of grasses should be done on a close-drilled stubble cover of Sudan grass or sorghums. The best seedbed for western Oklahoma is obtained by mowing the preparatory crop before it matures and leaving a stubble 10 inches high and most of the hay on the land. In eastern Oklahoma, the preparatory crop may be harvested and removed from the land, leaving sufficient stubble for a satisfactory seedbed. Although a stubble cover is the best for the State as a whole, seedings may be made on clean-tilled land in eastern Oklahoma and on nonerosive land elsewhere in the State.

The seedbed should be firm. A firm seedbed can best be obtained by using press wheels on the drill followed with a surface packer. Grass seedings with a stubble cover should be made in late March or during April and should be made on clean-tilled land in late April or during May.

A satisfactory seasonal cover must be obtained. This cover shall be deemed to have been obtained when there are sufficient well-distributed plants that would normally assure reseeding.

The adapted grasses and recommended rates of seeding per acre are listed below:

1. Blue grama—10 pounds
2. Buffalo grass—5 pounds
3. Big, little, or sand bluestem—20 pounds
4. Side-oats grama—15 pounds
5. Weeping lovegrass—1 pound
6. Sand lovegrass—2 pounds
7. Switchgrass—5 pounds
8. Indian grass—15 pounds
9. Western wheatgrass—15 pounds
10. Bermuda grass (southeastern Oklahoma only)—8 pounds
11. Hairy grama—10 pounds

With the exception of Bermuda and weeping lovegrass, two or more grasses must be established on the area during the program year. The following mixtures and rates of seeding per acre are recommended:

For fine or semi-fine textured soils in any section of Oklahoma—

Blue grama—8 pounds	Buffalo grass—1 pound
Side-oats grama—3 pounds	

For coarse or semi-coarse textured soils in western Oklahoma—

Blue grama—3 pounds	Sand lovegrass—1 pound
Side-oats grama—6 pounds	Sand bluestem—5 pounds

For coarse or semi-coarse textured soils in eastern Oklahoma—

Blue grama—3 pounds	Indian grass—2 pounds
Bluestem grasses—10 pounds	Switchgrass—1 pound
Side-oats grama—5 pounds	

Sales receipt or other supporting evidence will be required.

7. Pasture improvement, including artificial reseeding with adapted pasture grasses, and overseeding with adapted legumes on established

soddings or seedings of Bermuda grass.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained:

<i>Grass or legume</i>	<i>Payment rate per pound</i>	<i>Grass or legume</i>	<i>Payment rate per pound</i>
(a) White Dutch clover-----	\$0. 60	(g) Bluestem grass (big or little) \$0. 24	
(b) Other clovers (alsike, hop, Persian, or black medic)---	. 28	(h) Sand lovegrass-----	. 48
(c) Mixed clovers (white Dutch, hop, and black medic)-----	. 28	(i) Weeping lovegrass-----	1. 00
(d) Korean lespedeza-----	. 08	(j) Side-oats grama-----	. 16
(e) Sweetclover-----	. 12	(k) Blue grama-----	. 24
(f) Bermuda grass (hulled)----	. 48	(l) Buffalo grass-----	. 64
		(m) Sand bluestem-----	. 24

SPECIFICATIONS: Good seed must be used and the land properly prepared prior to seeding by mowing, contour listing, or other methods approved by the county committee.

Lime or phosphate should be applied where needed.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

8. Increasing the vigor, productivity, and carrying capacity of pasture or range land by deferred grazing.—This practice is applicable only to farms having 640 acres or more of noncrop open pasture and range land. Payments to any farm or ranch will be limited to an acreage not in excess of 25 percent of the noncrop open pasture and range land—15 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: This practice will be approved only for bona fide livestock operators and such operators shall submit in writing to the county committee in advance a designation of the area on which the reseeding is to be carried out. Where noxious weeds are present, the designated area should be mowed in accordance with practice 9, if the topography will permit. Growth mowed cannot be used for hay nor sold for any purpose. Infestations of pricklypear, shrubs, underbrush, and bushes must be controlled. Prairie dogs, if present, must be eradicated. The remaining pasture land must not be pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed.

The area being reseeded must be kept free of livestock from the start of the growth of grass in the spring until seeds have matured. In all cases this period shall be not less than the following inclusive dates:

May 15, 1945, to September 15, 1945, in Harmon, Greer, Kiowa, Caddo, Canadian, Oklahoma, Pottawatomie, Okfuskee, McIntosh, Haskell, and LeFlore Counties and all counties south thereof.

June 1, 1945, to October 1, 1945, in all other counties in the State.

9. Mowing established pasture.—40 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The mowing must control weeds and shrubs. Mowing should be done at or before the bloom stage of the predominant noxious weeds. Bushes or shrubs too large to mow should be grubbed. Growth mowed cannot be used for hay nor sold for any purpose. Payment will not be made for more than one mowing of the same acreage.

10. Establishing fireguards on noncropland.—10 cents per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: The minimum width of the fireguards shall be 10 feet. Fireguards should be constructed by exposing the soil by plowing furrows or by other means. All vegetation in the fireguard must be destroyed. Proper arrangements must be made to prevent erosion and gulying. Payment will not be made if the fireguard is used in connection with controlled burning.

11. Control of mesquite, shinnery oak, other brush, cactus, and sagebrush on noncrop pasture or range land.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Total payment per acre for control of all plants cannot exceed \$1.50—For infestations of 5 percent or more, \$1.50 per acre.

Specifications: The degree of infestation shall be determined by the relative area of the land which is occupied by the destructive plants. Where the infestation is less than 5 percent, coverage may be calculated by counting 2 or more acres as one, but not to exceed 4 acres as one, according to the relative facts found by the field inspection and approved by the county committee.

Grazing should be withheld in accordance with practice 8 from the area on which destructive plants are removed, except where weeds are destroyed by mowing. If the infested area is sandy, control of destructive plants, other than weeds, should be carried out on the lower areas, and the growth on the higher areas should be permitted to remain for protection until a sufficient cover has been established. If the county committee determines that the control of destructive plants will reduce the vegetative cover to such an extent as to encourage increased soil erosion, artificial reseeding or sodding shall also be required.

12. Contour strip cropping—75 cents per acre.

Specifications: The strip cropping must consist of one of the following:

- (1) Strips of solid-seeded crops alternating with strips of Sudan grass or sorghums in rows.
- (2) Strips of any row crop or fallow alternating with strips of solid-seeded crops or Sudan grass in rows.

Under (2), strips of sorghums in rows may be substituted for strips of solid-seeded crops or Sudan grass in rows in Grant, Garfield, Kingfisher, Canadian, Grady, Stephens, and Jefferson Counties and counties lying west thereof, and in all counties in the State if stripped with peanuts, provided the stalks or stubble left on the land is at least 10 inches in height and the operator's farming plan provides that the cover of row sorghums will be left on the land until the spring of 1946.

The strips of solid-seeded crops or Sudan grass or sorghums in rows must occupy at least one-third of the area of the field and must be at least 10 feet but not more than 100 feet wide. There must be at least four strips of crops or fallow in each area strip-cropped. Strips shall be on the contour following terraces or guide lines not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1.

13. Field stripping not on the contour.—Applicable to land subject to wind erosion in Grant, Garfield, Kingfisher, Canadian, Grady, Stephens, and Jefferson Counties and all counties lying west thereof, and to land in other counties on which peanuts are produced in 1945—40 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Stripping must consist of one of the following:

- (1) Strips of solid-seeded crops alternating with strips of sorghums, Sudan grass, millet, or summer legumes (except peanuts) in rows.
- (2) Strips of any other row crops or fallow alternating with strips of solid-seeded crops or sorghums, Sudan grass, millet, or summer legumes (except peanuts) in rows.

The strips of solid-seeded crops or sorghums, Sudan grass, millet, or summer legumes (except peanuts) in rows must occupy at least one-third of the land and must be at least 10 feet wide but not more than 100 feet wide. There must be at least four strips of crops or fallow in each area strip-cropped.

14. Protection of summer-fallowed acreage.—Applicable only in Beaver, Cimarron, and Texas Counties. This practice consists of contour listing, pit cultivating, or otherwise incorporating the stubble or trash into the surface soil not later than June 1, 1945—75 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The acreage summer-fallowed must be kept sufficiently free of vegetative growth so that available moisture is conserved. If the county committee determines that additional cultural operations are needed, they must be carried out.

Payment will not be made under this practice for fallow strips which qualify under practice 12 or 13 nor on any acreage from which a crop is harvested in 1945. Contour listing or furrowing or pit cultivating for which payment is made in connection with this practice will not be paid for under practice 15.

15. Contour listing, furrowing, or pit cultivating cropland.—Payment will not be made for more than one operation on the same acreage. Chiseling not on the contour will be approved only in Beaver, Cimarron, Harper, and Texas Counties if done on cropland with a slope of 2 percent or less—25 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: These tillage operations must be carried out as soon as possible after harvest and must be completed at least 30 days prior to the seeding of a crop.

Contour listing must be carried out with a double moldboard lister or with other implements accomplishing similar results. The furrows must be not more than 4 feet apart nor less than 20 inches apart. On slopes averaging greater than $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent, contour listing must be on terraced land.

Contour furrowing must be done with a shovel-type implement or by the use of a chisel. The furrows must be not less than 12 inches apart nor more than 20 inches apart. The furrows must be at least 8 inches wide and 4 inches deep or, if chiseled, 4 inches wide and 8 inches deep. On slopes averaging greater than $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent, contour furrowing must be on terraced land.

Pit cultivating must be carried out with an implement which dams the lister furrows at regular intervals or with other implements accomplishing similar results. The furrows must be not more than 4 feet apart nor less than 20 inches apart and on slopes averaging more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent must follow terraces or guide lines established at the terrace intervals specified in practice 1.

The pits or basins must be adequate to catch rainfall and must occupy at least 25 percent of the land.

16. Farming intertilled crops in 1945 on the contour.—Payment will not be made for any acreage qualifying for payment under practice 12—40 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The cultural operations for preparing the seedbed and growing the crop must be carried out on the contour. Plowing, harrowing, or other practices required to prepare the seedbed must follow terraces or, if the land is not terraced, must follow guide lines not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1.

17. Contour farming drilled crops.—Payment will not be made for any acreage qualifying for payment under practice 12:

- (a) Performing all cultural operations for the preparation of the seedbed and drilling seed on the contour—40 cents per acre.
- (b) Seeding crops on the contour with a drill where tillage operations are not carried out on the contour—20 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The space between drill rows must not exceed 20 inches.

To qualify under (a), all plowing, harrowing, or other tillage operations, including seedings, must be carried out on the contour following terraces or guide lines not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1.

To qualify under (b), all operations, except breaking, must be done on the contour following terraces or guide lines not to exceed twice the terrace interval specified in practice 1.

18. Establishing a satisfactory cover of small grains seeded in the fall of 1944.—Performance must be reported not later than May 15, 1945—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The crops that will qualify are barley, oats, rye, mixtures of these crops, or mixtures of wheat and these crops if a substantial part of the mixture is a grain other than wheat. It is recommended that any wheat mixture contain at least 25 percent of other grain and in no event will a mixture containing more than 90 percent of wheat be approved.

A satisfactory cover must be obtained. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested. Self-seeded or volunteer crops will not qualify for payment.

The cover crop may be used for pasture. Payment will not be made if the crop is harvested for grain or hay.

19. Establishing a satisfactory cover of annual lespedeza seeded in the spring of 1945.—\$1 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Self-seeded or volunteer lespedeza will not qualify. A good stand and growth must be obtained. A good growth will be considered to have been obtained if the growth would justify harvesting the crop for hay. Payment will not be made if the crop is pastured to an extent that prevents normal reseeding nor if harvested for hay. The seedings should be made on a suitable seedbed at a rate of not less than 20 pounds per acre.

A seed crop may be harvested if the crop residue is left well scattered on the field.

20. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1945.—Payment rate per pound, 80 percent of average cost of seed, to be announced at a later date.

Legume

- (a) Hairy vetch.
(b) Austrian winter peas.

Legume

- (c) Bur-clover (hulled).
(d) Bur-clover (in bur).

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

The following rates of seeding per acre are recommended:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Hairy vetch—20 pounds. | Bur-clover (hulled)—20 pounds. |
| Austrian winter peas—30 pounds. | Bur-clover (in bur)—60 pounds. |

Winter legumes seeded with small grain will qualify. Winter legumes should be seeded before the middle of November. Seed should be inoculated, unless the land on which the seeding is to be made is properly inoculated.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

21. Establishing a satisfactory cover of ryegrass seeded on cropland in the fall of 1944.—Performance must be reported not later than May 15, 1945—\$2 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Self-seeded or volunteer ryegrass will not qualify. A satisfactory cover must be obtained. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested. The recommended seeding rate is 25 pounds per acre. Seedings should be made from early September to the middle of November. The crop may be grazed, provided sufficient growth is left to protect the land.

22. Harvesting legume and grass seed.—The maximum acreage eligible for payment on any farm is 25 acres—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Seed must be harvested and stored if retained on the farm in a manner that will maintain their value for planting purposes.

Payment will be made only for acreages harvested from which a reasonable yield of seed of a quality suitable for planting can be expected. It is recommended that where seed are to be harvested from native grasses, an inspection be made by a person qualified to determine that the seed have matured and will germinate.

Seeds that will qualify and the minimum amount of bulk seed which must be harvested per acre are listed in the table below. If mixtures of grass seed are harvested, the number of pounds of seed required per acre will be the number of pounds required for the principal species of grass in the mixture.

Grass or legume	Pounds per acre	Grass or legume	Pounds per acre
Blue grama.....	80	Sand lovegrass.....	50
Side-oats grama.....	70	Weeping lovegrass.....	60
Buffalo grass.....	50	Annual ryegrass.....	150
Sand bluestem.....	100	Vetch.....	(1)
Big bluestem.....	100	Lepedeza (except Korean).....	(1)
Little bluestem.....	80	Alfalfa.....	(1)
Switchgrass.....	90	Black medic.....	(1)
Indian grass.....	80	All clovers.....	(1)

¹ Reasonable yield.

23. Control of bindweed.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained:

- (a) Clean cultivation—\$10 per acre.
- (b) 10 cents per pound for chemicals, not to exceed \$10 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Payment will be made for the control of infestations of bindweed in organized weed-control districts or, upon approval of the county committee, outside of organized districts where infestation is limited to a single farm, or where control measures are being carried out on adjoining and adjacent farms, or where there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent land.

Sales receipts for the chemicals will be required.

Section 2. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

To assist in carrying out needed conservation practices, liming materials, superphosphate, seeds, and other farming materials or services may be furnished to producers by the AAA for carrying out the approved practices.

Section 3. FLAXSEED PAYMENTS

Payment at \$5 per acre will be made for each acre planted to flaxseed not to exceed the acreage in the farm goal as determined by the county committee, with the assistance of local committees, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA. Payment will not be made for any acreage of flaxseed which the county committee determines is not planted on adapted land or is not tended in a workmanlike manner.

Section 4. CONSERVATION PRACTICE PAYMENTS

A. Materials and services in lieu of other payments.—Notwithstanding any other provision in this bulletin, if no flaxseed payment is earned on the farm, materials or services furnished to any producer by the AAA will constitute the entire payment for the farm if the only practices approved for payment on the farm are carried out with conservation materials or services, other than services furnished by a county agricultural conservation association, or other than materials the credit value of which exceeds the cost to the AAA.

B. Adjustment of payments.—If the total estimated earnings under the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program in Oklahoma exceeds the amount available for use in the State, payments to producers in the State will be equitably reduced.

C. Payments for practices carried out with State or Federal aid.—No payment will be made for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seeds, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seeds, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

D. Application for payment.—Except where conservation materials or services are furnished in lieu of the entire conservation payment for

the farm, and a flaxseed payment has not been earned, an application for payment with respect to the farm may be made by any producer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm.

Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm within the time fixed by the Director of the Southern Division.

To qualify for payment, the extent of practices carried out under the 1945 program must be reported to the office of the county agricultural conservation association not later than the dates recommended by the State committee and approved by the Director of the Southern Division.

E. Division of payments.—The payment earned in carrying out practices with conservation materials or services, excluding services furnished by the county agricultural conservation association, shall be paid to the producer to whom the materials or services are furnished and shall have priority over payments for other practices. The payment earned in carrying out other practices shall be paid to the producer(s) who carried out the practice(s) in the proportion that the county committee determines the producer(s) contributed to the carrying-out of the practice(s). In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each producer toward the carrying-out of each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion.

The flaxseed payment for the farm shall be divided among the producers on the farm in the same proportion that the county committee determines they are entitled to share, as of the time of harvest, in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the flaxseed crop grown on the farm in 1945. This determination shall be made at the time the county committee approves the application for payment.

In the case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any producer, his share of the payment shall be paid to his successor, as determined in accordance with the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.

F. Increase in small payments.—The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm, if less than \$200, shall be increased, prior to deductions under section 4 H, by the amount specified in the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin (ACP-1945).

G. Payments limited to \$10,000.—Payments, including payments under the 1945 Naval Stores Conservation Program, will be limited to \$10,000 by States for any individual, partnership, or estate, and to \$10,000 for the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) for other persons.

H. Deductions or withholdings from payments.—The following deductions or withholdings shall be made from any payment which is otherwise due any person under the 1945 program:

(1) **Deductions for conservation materials and services.**—Wherever materials or services are furnished, a deduction therefor shall be made in an amount determined by the AAA. If the producer misuses any such materials or services, an additional deduction for the materials or services misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for the materials or services shall be made. The deduction for materials or services shall be made from any payment to the person who obtained the materials or services, but if the amount of the materials or

services exceeds the amount of payment for the producer, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the producer to the Treasurer of the United States.

(2) **Evasion of \$10,000 limitation.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to any producer under the 1945 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of paragraph G of this section.

(3) **Failure to maintain practices under previous programs.**—A deduction shall be made from any payment to a producer for the extent of any conservation practice carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs which the county committee determines he did not maintain in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of which he destroyed during the 1945 program year. The deduction rate shall be the 1945 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1945, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed. The deduction shall be made from the payment of the person responsible for destroying or not maintaining the practice.

(4) **Breaking out permanent vegetative cover.**—A deduction of \$3.00 shall be made for each acre of native sod or any other permanent vegetative cover broken out during the 1945 program year without the approval of the county committee, if the county committee finds, in accordance with standards approved by the State committee, that the land broken out is not suited to the continuing production of cultivated crops and will become a wind erosion hazard to the community. This provision is applicable only in Beaver, Cimarron, Ellis, Harper, Roger Mills, Texas, and Woodward Counties. The deduction shall be made from the payment of the person responsible for breaking out the land.

(5) **Practices defeating purposes of the programs.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to a producer may be withheld or required to be refunded if the State committee finds he has adopted or participated in adopting any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1945 or previous programs.

(6) **Depriving others of payment.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to any producer may be withheld or required to be refunded if the State committee finds that he has employed or participated in any scheme or device, the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under the program.

(7) **Failure to carry out approved erosion control measures.**—Payment will not be made to any producer with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1945 program year to other land in the community.

(8) **Payments computed without regard to claims.**—Any payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in paragraph H (9) of this section, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the War Food Administrator); and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

(9) **Assignment of payments.**—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1945 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1945. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1 will not be made.

Section 5. APPEALS

Any producer may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. If the producer is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is for-

warded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director of the Southern Division to review the decision of the State committee.

Section 6. DEFINITIONS

A. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm or range land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm or range land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit in producing range livestock or with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

B. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

C. Producer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

Section 7. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. Authority.—The 1945 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. Availability of funds.—The amount of payment to be made under the 1945 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide and the extent of participation in the program.

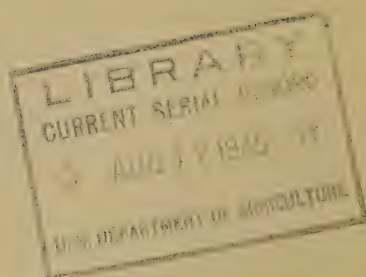
C. Applicability.—The provisions of the 1945 program contained herein, except section 4 G and H (2), are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Ad-

ministration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency designated by the AAA; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.

Issued April 6, 1945, with the approval of the Chief.

C. D. WALKER,
Director, Southern Division.



WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
SOUTHERN DIVISION

SOUTH CAROLINA AAA HANDBOOK OF
CONSERVATION PRACTICES

1945 Agricultural Conservation Program

[Effective January 1, 1945, through December 31, 1945]

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Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE, PRACTICES, AND RATES OF PAYMENT

A. Conservation assistance.—Assistance is offered under the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program in South Carolina for carrying out conservation practices. *The amount of assistance will be limited to the amount for which prior approval is granted by the county committee and shall not exceed the credit value of the practices completed and reported by the farmer to the county committee within the time limit prescribed.*

B. Assistance for community conservation needs.—Producers in any local area may agree in writing, with the approval of the State committee, to perform designated amounts of practices which the State committee determines are necessary to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community. For purposes of payment, practices carried out under such an approved written agreement will be regarded as having been carried out on the farms of the producers who performed the practices.

C. Conservation practices.—To qualify for payment, practices must meet the practice specifications established by the State committee with the approval of the AAA. For information regarding how the practices should be performed to qualify for payment, the producer should consult his AAA committeeman or AAA county office.

Conservation assistance will be available for carrying out the following conservation practices during the program year January 1, 1945, through December 31, 1945:

1. Establishing a satisfactory cover of annual lespedeza or crotalaria by new artificial seedings on cropland in the spring of 1945.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained.—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS.—Volunteer seedings of annual lespedeza or crotalaria will not qualify for payment.

A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth which will reasonably protect the land from erosion.

No payment will be made for carrying out this practice on land (a) from which lespedeza is harvested for hay in 1945 or (b) on which a practice payment is made under practice 11.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

2. Application of superphosphate.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—

- (a) 18-percent—70 cents per 100 pounds.
- (b) 19-percent—74 cents per 100 pounds.
- (c) 20-percent—78 cents per 100 pounds.
- (d) Mixed fertilizer— $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pounds of available P_2O_5 .

SPECIFICATIONS.—Payment will be made for the application of the material to or in connection with (a) a full seeding of annual, biennial, or perennial legumes (seeded alone or with small grain, except wheat, as a nurse crop), perennial grasses, ryegrass, and summer legumes (except peanuts and soybeans for beans), and (b) permanent pastures and volunteer lespedeza or crotalaria.

The material should be evenly distributed. Application in connection with summer legumes, other than lespedeza and crotalaria, must be made at the time of seeding. Payment will not be made for the application of these materials to summer legumes, if such crops are followed by a crop planted prior to the fall of 1945.

3. Application of basic slag.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—47 cents per 100 pounds. See specifications following practice 2.

4. Application of 60 percent potash (or its equivalent).—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Potash in mixed fertilizer will be paid for on the basis of the equivalent of straight materials—\$2 per 100 pounds. See specifications following practice 2.

5. Application of liming materials.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained:

County	Payment rate per ton	County	Payment rate per ton
Abbeville.....	\$3. 10	Greenwood.....	\$2. 95
Aiken.....	3. 20	Hampton.....	3. 25
Allendale.....	3. 15	Horry.....	3. 40
Anderson.....	3. 00	Jasper.....	3. 30
Bamberg.....	3. 15	Kershaw.....	3. 00
Barnwell.....	3. 10	Lancaster.....	2. 90
Beaufort.....	3. 35	Laurens.....	2. 95
Berkeley.....	3. 35	Lee.....	3. 10
Calhoun.....	3. 10	Lexington.....	3. 05
Charleston.....	3. 35	McCormick.....	3. 15
Cherokee.....	2. 20	Marion.....	3. 20
Chester.....	2. 90	Marlboro.....	3. 25
Chesterfield.....	3. 20	Newberry.....	3. 00
Clarendon.....	3. 05	Oconee.....	3. 00
Colleton.....	3. 35	Orangeburg.....	3. 05
Darlington.....	3. 20	Pickens.....	3. 00
Dillon.....	3. 30	Richland.....	3. 05
Dorchester.....	3. 20	Saluda.....	3. 15
Edgefield.....	3. 15	Spartanburg.....	2. 70
Fairfield.....	2. 85	Sumter.....	3. 10
Florence.....	3. 20	Union.....	2. 75
Georgetown.....	3. 40	Williamsburg.....	3. 20
Greenville.....	2. 85	York.....	2. 75

SPECIFICATIONS.—The material must be evenly distributed on the land during the program year. The rate of payment is based on 88 percent calcium carbonate equivalent. If materials of a lower grade are used, sufficient additional materials must be applied to furnish calcium carbonate equivalent to the above.

The limestone must be of sufficient fineness so that 40 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve and 90 percent through a 10-mesh sieve.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

6. Construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—80 cents per 100 linear feet.

The terrace system, consisting of terraces and outlets, will be planned and laid out according to recommendations in South Carolina Extension Circular No. 51, "Terracing in South Carolina."

Payment will not be made for terraces constructed in pastures where there is a complete sod nor on badly eroded land unsuited for cultivation.

SPECIFICATIONS: (1) The vertical interval between terraces shall be as follows:

Average slope of land (feet per 100 feet):

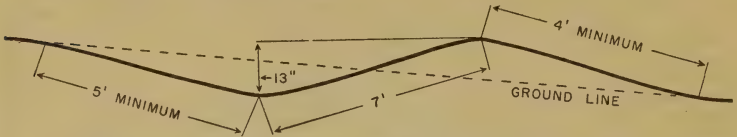
	Vertical interval between terraces ¹		Vertical interval between terraces ¹
2.....	2 feet, 0 inches.	7.....	4 feet, 4 inches.
3.....	2 feet, 6 inches.	8.....	4 feet, 8 inches.
4.....	3 feet, 0 inches.	9.....	5 feet, 0 inches.
5.....	3 feet, 6 inches.	10.....	5 feet, 4 inches.
6.....	4 feet, 0 inches.	12.....	6 feet, 0 inches.

¹ In checking for compliance, allowance of 10 percent above or 10 percent below will be permitted.

(2) The grades of terrace channels shall be variable (increasing from upper to lower end). The maximum grade at the outlet end of terraces shall be 4 inches per 100 feet, except in clay subsoils where the maximum grade may be 5 inches per 100 feet.

(3) Terrace cross section (height and width).

- (a) The cross-sectional area of the channel shall be at least $6\frac{1}{2}$ square feet.
 (b) The settled terrace shall have slopes and height that equal or exceed those given in the sketch below:



The 5-foot upper channel slope must not have any vertical cuts or ledges greater than 6 inches in depth.

(4) Length of terraces.—Terraces shall not exceed 1,200 feet in length (flow of water in one direction), except in rare and unusual cases where a greater length is necessary to reach a suitable outlet.

(5) Cuts and fills.—High places in terrace channel must be cut down and low places in terrace ridge must be built up so that the effective channel capacity, as given above, will be maintained.

(6) Terrace outlets.—The cross-sectional area of outlet opening at the end of any terrace must be equally as large as the average cross section in the main body of the terrace.

Controlled outlets are an essential part of a terrace system and must be protected to prevent "cutting back." The area beyond the individual terrace outlets should be adequately wooded, sodded, or protected with other suitable cover. When natural protection is not available, protection must be provided. To prevent washing, it is desirable to establish vegetation in all unprotected waterways before terraces are constructed.

7. Constructing or cleaning out ditches for the drainage of agricultural land.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—8 cents per cubic yard, but not to exceed \$5 per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS.—Payment will not be made for the construction of any ditch, unless the depth and cross-sectional area thereof are such as to provide adequate drainage of the area involved, and unless adequate provisions are made for the entrance of water into and out of the ditch.

Payment will not be made for that portion of any ditch which is bordered on both sides by waste or wood land, except that payment may be made for a ditch constructed through noncropland to provide for proper drainage of cropland or noncrop open pasture land.

Payment will not be made for cleaning out a ditch constructed as a conservation practice under a prior agricultural conservation program.

8. Establishing a satisfactory cover of kudzu.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—\$6 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS.—A satisfactory cover of evenly distributed kudzu plants showing healthy growth must be obtained. It is usually necessary to set out at least 500 plants per acre.

Planting should be done prior to May 1. Application of sufficient acid phosphate, complete fertilizer, basic slag, lime, or barnyard manure to insure quick growth is recommended.

9. Establishing a stand of lespedeza sericea for the prevention of water erosion.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—\$6 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS.—This practice is limited to steep slopes, gullies, and strips and is not intended primarily for a hay crop.

A sufficiently well-distributed stand must be obtained. The suggested seeding is 30 pounds of scarified seed or 50 pounds of unscarified seed per acre.

Lime, phosphate, or complete fertilizer needed to insure profitable growth should be applied.

10. Clearing, cleaning, and preparing for the establishment of permanent pasture.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. The maximum acreage eligible for payment is 50 acres—\$5 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS.—The area must not carry a stand of potential timber trees of desirable species and the original condition of the area must be such that a satisfactory sod could not be established, nor the area mowed, without the removal of brush, vines, trees, stumps, or loose stones.

The area must be seeded under the 1945 program in accordance with the specifications for practice 11.

11. Establishing or reseeded pastures by seeding adapted pasture legumes or pasture grasses.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained:

Legume or grass:	Payment rate— cents per pound
(a) Dallis grass (imported)	50
(b) Dallis grass (domestic)	30
(c) Carpet grass	30
(d) Common lespedeza	20
(e) Kobe lespedeza	15
(f) Korean lespedeza	8
(g) White Dutch clover	60

SPECIFICATIONS.—The minimum preparation of the land for new pasture shall consist of double-disking (or its equivalent). A sufficient seasonal cover must be obtained. Payment will not be made for legumes, except when seeded on or with one or more perennial grasses. Payment will not be made for establishing new pastures, unless at least one of the above grasses and one of the above legumes are seeded.

Application of sufficient acid phosphate, complete fertilizer, basic slag, or lime should be made to assure maximum growth.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

Section 2. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

To assist in carrying out needed conservation practices, liming materials, superphosphate, seeds, and other farming materials or services may be furnished producers by the AAA for carrying out the approved practices.

Section 3. CONSERVATION PRACTICE PAYMENTS

A. Materials and services in lieu of other payments.—Notwithstanding any other provision in this bulletin, materials or services furnished to any producer by the AAA will constitute the entire payment for the farm if the only practices approved for payment on the farm are carried out with conservation materials or services, other than materials the credit value of which exceeds the cost to the AAA.

B. Payments for practices carried out with State or Federal aid.—No payment will be made for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor, seeds, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seeds, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Con-

servation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

C. Application for payment.—Except where conservation materials or services are furnished in lieu of the entire payment for the farm, an application for payment with respect to the farm may be made by any producer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm.

Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm within the time fixed by the Director of the Southern Division.

To qualify for payment, the extent of practices carried out under the 1945 program must be reported to the office of the county agricultural conservation association on or before the expiration date as shown on the notice of prior approval.

D. Division of payments.—The payment earned in carrying out practices with conservation materials or services shall be paid to the producer to whom the materials or services are furnished. The payment earned in carrying out other practices shall be paid to the producer(s) who carried out the practice(s) in the proportion that the county committee determines the producer(s) contributed to the carrying-out of the practice(s). In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each producer toward the carrying-out of each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion.

In the case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any producer, his share of the payment shall be paid to his successor, as determined in accordance with the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.

E. Increase in small payments.—The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm, if less than \$200, shall be increased, prior to deductions under section 3 G, by the amount specified in the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin (ACP-1945).

F. Payments limited to \$10,000.—Payments, including payments under the 1945 Naval Stores Conservation Program, will be limited to \$10,000 by States for any individual, partnership, or estate, and to \$10,000 for the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) for other persons.

G. Deductions or withholdings from payments.—The following deductions or withholdings shall be made from any payment which is otherwise due any person under the 1945 program:

(1) **Deductions for conservation materials and services.**—Wherever materials or services are furnished, a deduction therefor shall be made in an amount determined by the AAA. If the producer misuses any such materials or services, an additional deduction for the materials or services misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for the materials or services shall be made. The deduction for materials or services shall be made from any payment to the person who obtained the materials or services, but if the amount of the materials or services exceeds the amount of payment for the producer, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the producer to the Treasurer of the United States.

(2) **Evasion of \$10,000 limitation.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to any producer under the 1945 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of paragraph F of this section.

(3) **Failure to maintain practices under previous programs.**—A deduction shall be made from any payment to a producer for the extent of any conservation practice carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs which the county committee determines he did not maintain in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of which he destroyed during the 1945 program year. The deduction rate shall be the 1945 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1945, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed. The deduction shall be made from the payment of the person responsible for destroying or not maintaining the practice.

(4) **Practices defeating purposes of the programs.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to a producer may be withheld or required to be refunded if the State committee finds he has adopted or participated in adopting any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1945 or previous programs.

(5) **Depriving others of payment.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to any producer may be withheld or required to be refunded if the State committee finds that he has employed or participated in any scheme or device, the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under the program.

(6) **Failure to carry out approved erosion control measures.**—Payment will not be made to any producer with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1945 program year to other land in the community.

(7) **Payments computed without regard to claims.**—Any payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in paragraph G (8) of this section, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the War Food Administrator); and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

(8) **Assignment of payments.**—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1945 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1945. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1.00 will not be made.

Section 4. APPEALS

Any producer may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. If the producer is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director of the Southern Division to review the decision of the State committee.

Section 5. DEFINITIONS

A. Farm means all adjacent or nearby farm land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

B. Person means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

C. Producer means any person who as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

Section 6. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. Authority.—The 1945 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. Availability of funds.—The amount of payment to be made under the 1945 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide and the extent of participation in the program.

C. Applicability.—The provisions of the 1945 program contained herein, except section 3 F and G (2), are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency designated by the AAA; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.

Issued April 5, 1945, with the approval of the Chief.

C. D. WALKER,
Director, Southern Division.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
SOUTHERN DIVISION

TEXAS AAA HANDBOOK OF CONSERVATION
PRACTICES

1945 Agricultural Conservation Program

[Effective January 1, 1945, through December 31, 1945]

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**Section 1. CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE, PRACTICES,
AND RATES OF PAYMENT**

A. Conservation assistance.—Assistance is offered under the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program in Texas for carrying out conservation practices.

1. In all counties, except Jasper and Panola Counties, the maximum assistance available to any farm for carrying out conservation practices shall be the amount of the conservation practice allowance. The conservation practice allowance for any farm shall be the sum of the following:

(a) The allowance for all practices, except practices 1, 4, 6, 8, 21, and 23, shall be the larger of \$20.00 or the sum of the following:

- (1) 75 cents per acre of cropland on the farm.
- (2) \$1.50 per acre of commercial orchards on the farm in 1944.
- (3) \$1.00 per acre of commercial vegetables normally grown on the farm. The 1944 acreage of commercial vegetables on the farm or, if no commercial vegetables were planted on the farm in 1944, the 1943 acreage of commercial vegetables on the farm shall be considered the normal acreage of commercial vegetables on the farm.
- (4) 6 cents per acre of noncrop pasture or range land on the farm in 1944.

(b) The allowance for practices 1, 4, 6, 8, 21, and 23 shall be the extent of such practices for which prior approval is given by the county committee times the approved rates therefor.

2. In Jasper and Panola Counties, *the amount of assistance will be limited to the amount for which prior approval is granted by the county committee and shall not exceed the credit value of the practices completed and reported by the farmer to the county committee within the time limit prescribed.*

B. Combination of farm conservation practice allowances.—Producers in any local area may agree in writing, with the approval of the State committee, to perform designated amounts of practices which the State committee determines are necessary to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community, and to combine where applicable, except in Jasper and Panola Counties, all or any part of their farm conservation practice allowances for this purpose. For purposes of payment, practices carried out under such an approved written agreement will be regarded as having been carried out on the farms of the producers who performed the practices.

C. Conservation practices.—In order to encourage the performance of practices which are needed most on all farms or on groups of farms in a county, the county committee, with the approval of the State committee, may designate from the practices approved for the State or area, those practices which will be applicable on all farms or designated groups of farms in the county.

In Jasper and Panola Counties, the following practices have been designated as being the only practices for which assistance is offered:

Jasper County—1(b); 16; 23; 27(c), (g); 29(b), (d), (e), (g), (h), (i); 31(a), (c), (d); 34; 35; 37; and 38.

Panola County—1(a), (b); 4(b); 6(a), (b); 16; 21(d)(1), (2), (3); 23; 27(a), (b), (c), (g); 29(a), (b), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (m), (n), (o); 31(a), (b), (c); 32; 33; 34; 35; 37; 38; and 41.

To qualify for payment, practices must meet the practice specifications. For information regarding how practices which require the prior approval of the county committee must be performed to qualify for payment, the producer should consult his AAA committeeman

or AAA county office. Prior approval by the county committee must be obtained in Jasper or Panola County for all practices designated as being applicable in the county.

Conservation assistance will be available for carrying out the following conservation practices, except as otherwise indicated in paragraph C of this section for Jasper and Panola Counties, during the program year January 1, 1945, through December 31, 1945:

1. Construction of standard and spreader terraces for which proper outlets are provided.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained:

- (a) Large ridge-type terraces—\$1.50 per 100 linear feet.
- (b) Small ridge-type and channel-type terraces—\$1.00 per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: The grade for the terrace channel may be variable, but must not exceed 3 inches per 100 feet (level terraces preferred where adaptable, particularly on land having very little slope in low rainfall areas).

Fills in terraces must be built to sufficient height across gullies so that they will be above normal level of terrace ridge after settling.

The maximum spacing of terraces shall be according to the vertical interval formula $s + 3 \div 2$ with a tolerance of 6 inches increase in the vertical interval.

The values of "s" in the spacing formula are determined as follows:

Where a terrace line will cross no slope greater than 2 percent, the value of "s" may be taken as the steepest slope along the terrace location.

Where a terrace line will cross any slope greater than 2 percent, the value of "s" shall be one-half the sum of the greatest slope and the least slope, but where the least slope is less than 2 percent it may be considered as 2 percent.

The outlet ends of all terraces must be protected against erosion. Terrace systems should be so planned that the terrace may have individual outlets upon well-protected pastures, meadows, or wooded areas. If conditions are unfavorable for this method, a meadow or pasture strip may be developed or sodded channel established. Masonry structures may be used where such vegetation is impracticable. All terraces must have a channel capacity of at least 10 square feet. Openings at the end of a graded terrace must have a minimum cross-sectional area equal to or greater than that of the terrace channel.

The terrace should be full bodied to the extent that the slopes of the terrace fill from the inside cut lines above and below the terrace ridge to the high point of the terrace ridge should be straight or convex and not concave.

All elevation readings taken to determine the ridge height or cross section shall be taken in a man's footprint that has had his weight in it.

Large ridge-type terraces.—The height and cross-section specifications set forth in the table below must be met:

Average slope of land in feet per 100 feet	Minimum height—top of terrace above normal ground line		Cross section above normal ground line	
	New terraces	Settled terraces	New terraces	Settled terraces
	Inches	Inches	Square feet	Square feet
½ or less	12	10	9.6	8
1	13	11	9.6	8
2	14½	12	9.6	8
3	14½	12	9.6	8
4	15	12½	9.6	8
5	15	12½	9.6	8
6	15½	13	9.6	8
7	16	13½	9.6	8
8 or more	16½	14	9.6	8

Small ridge-type terraces.—The height and cross-section specifications set forth in the table below must be met:

Average slope of land in feet per 100 feet	Minimum height—top of terrace above normal ground line		Cross section above normal ground line	
	New terraces	Settled terraces	New terraces	Settled terraces
	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Square feet</i>	<i>Square feet</i>
½ or less.....	12	10	6	5
1.....	13	11	6	5
2.....	14½	12	6	5
3.....	14½	12	6	5
4.....	15	12½	6	5
5.....	15	12½	6	5
6.....	15½	13	6	5
7.....	16	13½	6	5
8 or more.....	16½	14	6	5

Channel-type terraces.—Channel-type terraces are built by moving dirt downhill to form a ridge. Channel-type terraces will be accepted for payment if the cross-sectional area of the channel is a minimum of 10 square feet plus 1 square foot for each 100 feet over 1,000 feet in length of the terrace draining in one direction. Measurements for channel capacity will be made at the lowest points in the terrace ridge and from a point 2 feet from the top of the ridge. It is desirable that the bottom of the water channel be at least 4 feet wide and approximately flat. The specifications for a channel-type terrace with respect to spacing, grade, fills, and outlets are the same as those shown for a ridge-type terrace.

2. Construction of diversion terraces.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—8 cents per cubic yard, but not to exceed \$5.00 per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: The grade of the terrace channel may be variable but must not exceed 6 inches per 100 feet, except that, with prior approval of the county committee, diversion terraces constructed in nonerosive materials may be approved at a grade in excess of the 6-inch fall.

Fills in terraces must be built to sufficient height across gullies so that they will be above normal level of terrace ridge after settling.

The channel and outlet end of the terrace must be protected against erosion.

The cross-sectional area of the settled terrace channel must be 10 square feet for drainage areas of 3 acres or less, plus 1 square foot for each additional acre of drainage up to 10 acres, plus 4 square feet for each additional 10 acres.

3. Establishing a vegetative waterway.—\$16.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The waterway must have an average width of not less than 10 feet and a grade of not over 10 percent. The channel must be sufficiently wide at all points to carry the water under conditions of maximum rainfall.

For 1 to 6 acres of drainage area, the average width of the waterway must be at least 10 feet; from 7 to 10 acres at least 18 feet; and for each additional 5 acres up to 115 acres, the width must be increased 2 feet. Not less than one sod piece (or the equivalent in sprigs) of Bermuda or vine mesquite (wire grass) for each 4 square feet or not less than one sod piece of buffalo for each 16 square feet is required. In areas of limited rainfall, sodding of buffalo grass is recommended on heavy land. Vine mesquite sod is recommended for light to sandy soils. A good vegetative cover must be obtained in the channel.

Phosphate should be applied where needed.

4. Constructing or enlarging drainage ditches.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained:

(a) For irrigated land—8 cents per cubic yard, but not to exceed \$5.00 per 100 linear feet.

(b) For nonirrigated land—8 cents per cubic yard, but not to exceed \$3.00 per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: Where a ditch is to be enlarged, measurements of the width and depth shall be made before construction is started.

Ditches must be bordered on at least one side by cropland or noncrop open pasture or range land. Two ditches constructed adjacent to each other, with the dirt placed between forming a ridge, will qualify. Ditches used in the reclamation of swamp land or other land considered normally under water will not qualify. Ditches should follow the course of the natural drainage as nearly as possible. The grade of the ditch may be variable, but must not exceed 3 inches per 100 feet. The ditch must have an average cross section of not less than 3 square feet. The outlet must be protected against erosion.

Ditches to control excess water from terrace systems may be given a fall in excess of 3 inches per 100 feet, provided they are protected from erosion.

5. Reorganization or improvement of an irrigation system.—

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained:

(a) Leveling of land for irrigation (applicable only to land leveled for the first time in 1945); the land must be such that a fresno or other equipment of similar type will have to be used—6 cents per cubic yard of earth moved, but not in excess of \$5.00 per acre.

(b) Lining permanent ditches with cloth, bentonite, oil or asphalt-treated soil or impervious clay material for the prevention of seepage or loss of water—5 cents for each square yard lined.

(c) Installation of culverts, flumes, dams, drops, weirs, or the lining of permanent irrigation ditches to prevent erosion or failure of the farm irrigation system from flood, or the construction or relocation of permanent laterals, dikes, or borders:

(1) Concrete construction—\$9.00 per cubic yard.

(2) Rubble-masonry construction—\$6.00 per cubic yard.

(3) Home-treated lumber construction—3¾ cents per board foot.

(4) Commercially treated lumber construction—5¼ cents per board foot.

(5) Corrugated metal culvert—\$2.00 per linear foot of 24-inch diameter or its equivalent.

(6) Concrete pipe—\$1.50 per linear foot of 24-inch concrete pipe or its equivalent.

(7) Earth moved in leveling land already under irrigation and for the construction of dams and the construction or relocation of permanent laterals, dikes, or borders—8 cents per cubic yard of earth moved, not to exceed \$8.00 per acre.

(8) Installation of log or rock cribbing—\$1.50 per cubic yard.

(9) Small concrete pipe (1½ to 2 inches in diameter)—10 cents per linear foot.

6. Construction of earthen dams or reservoirs.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained:

(a) Material moved in the construction of a dam—10 cents per cubic yard.

(b) Material moved in the construction of a damless tank—8 cents per cubic yard.

SPECIFICATIONS: When the county committee determines that any existing reservoir does not provide sufficient water for livestock, the dam may be enlarged at the rate and under the specifications for the construction of a new dam.

If the dam will be 8 feet or more in height or will contain as much as 300 cubic yards of earth, or in all cases where the surface of the ground is extremely irregular, a preliminary survey shall be made.

A trench at least 4 feet wide and deep enough to reach a reasonably impervious subsoil must be dug along the center line of the dam. This trench should be filled with the most impervious soil readily available to form the base of a core of this same material, which should be carried to a height equal to the normal water level. All sod, brush, and shrubs should be removed from the base of the structure before construction begins. The entire base of the dam should be scarified to insure better bonding of the fill with the base of the dam. Where dams are built across gullies with steep banks, these banks should be sloped for better bonding with the fill.

Dams and spillways must be adequate. The downstream slope of the dam should be at least 2:1. The upstream slope should be at least 3:1. The top width of the dam shall be a minimum of 3 feet and must be increased in accordance with the height of the dam, the size of the drainage area, the capacity of the spillway, and other local conditions. Small spreader dams may have a minimum settled height of 20 inches above the floor of the spillway and a cross-sectional area of not less than 10 square feet above the normal ground line. Reservoirs for livestock water must have a depth of at least 6 feet, except in those cases in which the county committee determines that the soil type will not permit this depth.

The cross-sectional area of the spillway shall be at least twice the cross-sectional area of the stream at its highest flood stages in the past. The top of the settled dam must be at least 3 feet above the floor of the spillway and this distance shall be increased, if necessary, to prevent water from running over the dam during floods. Unless the spillway is naturally protected from damaging erosion, protection must be provided. The end of the dam shall be riprapped or otherwise protected against erosion if it forms a part of the spillway.

When practicable, a pipe should be installed through the lowest portion of the dam to provide for draining the pond. The drain pipe should be laid on firm material. Joints of the pipe should be calked with care and all backfill firmly tamped around the pipe before the fill is placed above. The pipe should be extended 5 feet beyond the toe of the fill. This extension should be supported on rock or concrete and fixed in place with tamped dirt. Sufficient rock riprap should be laid around the end of the pipe to reduce erosion. About half way of the length of the pipe through the dam, a concrete collar with a radius of about 2 feet 6 inches should be placed around the pipe.

To compensate for shrinkage and settling, the gross volume of earth used in the construction of the dam shall be reduced by 20 percent if draglines are used, 15 percent if bulldozers are used, and 10 percent if any other method of construction is followed.

7. Construction of concrete or rubble-masonry dams or drops.—

Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Unless prior approval of the State Committee is obtained, all dams must be constructed on solid rock:

- (a) Concrete—\$9.00 per cubic yard.
- (b) Rubble masonry—\$6.00 per cubic yard.

SPECIFICATIONS: Where the county committee determines that any existing dam does not provide sufficient water for livestock or is not sufficient for proper erosion control, the dam may be enlarged at the rate and under the specifications for the construction of new dams.

Dams will be approved only on rough or broken noncrop open pasture and range land for providing range livestock with water, or for erosion control where earthen dams or reservoirs are impracticable and where there is no possibility of using the water for irrigation purposes. Concrete drops may be constructed where it is impossible to control flood waters by any other method. Drops will be installed in series to reduce soil erosion.

Rubble-masonry dams shall have a base width equal to at least six-tenths of the sum of the height of the dam plus the anticipated depth of any overflow. The thickness of the dam at the top shall be at least 24 inches, except where dams are 8 feet or less in height, the minimum thickness at the top may, upon approval of the State committee, be reduced to not less than 18 inches. All rock laid shall meet the standards of good workmanship.

The entire foundation for the base of the dam shall be sufficiently scarified to expose an unweathered rock surface to insure satisfactory bonding of materials. The base shall be cleaned of all loose material before laying the mortar for the base stones. In addition to scarifying the base, a trench shall be cut 4 inches deep and 12 inches wide, or reinforcing steel at least 1 inch in diameter shall be set in cement in the foundation rock at least 3 inches deep and extend 12 inches above the foundation and spaced not more than 2 feet apart parallel with the lengthwise center line of the dam. The trench or reinforcing steel should be located within the middle one-third of the cross-wise width of the base. Both the trench and reinforcing steel may be used where it is considered advisable in order to prevent seepage and sliding. No blasting shall be done in constructing the trench. The upstream face of the

dam may be covered with a waterproof coating of cement mortar. This coating should extend over the top of the dam, but need not extend all the way down the downstream side of the structure. Where this "plaster coat" is not applied to the upstream face of the dam, the top of the dam must be waterproofed with mortar.

Concrete dams.—Solid concrete gravity-type dams may be constructed according to the specifications given for rubble-masonry dams. In those dams, a mixture of one part of Portland cement to three parts of sand and five parts of crushed rock or gravel may be used. No rock "filler" may be used in the body of the dam which is wider than one-half the width of the dam at the point where used. If a concrete dam other than of the solid concrete gravity type is to be installed, detailed plans showing the method of reinforcing, buttressing, etc., together with data on the site and the materials to be used, shall be submitted through the county committee to the State committee for approval before construction is started.

Drops.—The opening in the drop shall be of sufficient size to provide for maximum flow of water. The cut-off walls under the drops, the apron, and the wing walls should be constructed in such a manner as to prevent the water from running under and around the structure.

8. Drilling or digging wells.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained:

(a) Wells (except artesian) with casing not less than 4 inches in diameter—\$2.00 per linear foot.

(b) Artesian wells and wells with casing less than 4 inches but not less than 2 inches in diameter—\$1.00 per linear foot.

SPECIFICATIONS: Wells will be approved only for better distribution of watering places for livestock on noncrop open pasture and range land. Wells must be cased to prevent caving. Except in the case of artesian wells, the producer is required to erect or install a windmill or power pump, together with adequate pumping equipment and water tanks. A well at or near farm headquarters will not qualify. A dry hole will not qualify. An artesian well will qualify if sufficient water is made available and is carried to one or more adequate tanks or troughs.

9. Installing pipe lines.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained:

(a) New pipe—

- (1) 1-inch pipe—10 cents per linear foot
- (2) 1¼-inch pipe—13 cents per linear foot
- (3) 1½-inch pipe—16 cents per linear foot
- (4) 2-inch pipe—21 cents per linear foot

(b) Used pipe—

- (1) 1-inch pipe—6 cents per linear foot
- (2) 1¼-inch pipe—8 cents per linear foot
- (3) 1½-inch pipe—10 cents per linear foot
- (4) 2-inch pipe—13 cents per linear foot

SPECIFICATIONS: Pipe lines must be laid from wells, springs, or storage tanks for the purpose of providing an adequate water supply for livestock. A screen of about ¼-inch mesh should be provided for the upper end of the pipe where the water leaves the springs or storage tanks. Where crossing streams, roads, or trails, pipe lines should be well buried. Pipe lines should be adequately protected against freezing. Long pipe lines or those rigidly fixed at both ends should be provided with expansion joints. The pipe line may cross land not controlled by the operator, provided a permanent easement or right-of-way is secured from the person or agency controlling the land.

This practice is applicable only to farms having 640 acres or more of noncrop open pasture and range land. The total payment for this practice shall not exceed 6 cents for each acre of noncrop open pasture or range land used in computing the farm allowance less the amount of payment earned for carrying out the deferred grazing practice (number 26). Payment will not be made if, on the basis of a utilization survey made near the end of the program year, it is indicated good range management has not been followed. Payment may be made, however, in cases where range forage has been damaged by causes beyond the control of the operator, provided the rate of stocking is at or below the established carrying capacity.

10. Contour furrowing noncropland.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained:

(a) Furrows with 60 square inches cross section and not less than 5 inches deep constructed with dams at intervals of not to exceed 12 feet—2½ cents per 100 linear feet.

(b) Furrows with 60 square inches cross section and not less than 5 inches deep without dams—2 cents per 100 linear feet.

(c) Furrows with a minimum of 32 square inches cross section and not less than 4 inches deep or chiseling not less than 8 inches deep—1½ cents per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: Guide lines must be run at one-half the terrace interval, except that, with the approval of the county committee, in regions of low annual rainfall, the surveyed guide lines may be spaced at regular terrace intervals, provided that furrows not surveyed must be dammed and must be parallel to the guide lines. If furrows are spaced less than 7 feet apart, the extent of the practice will be computed as if the furrows were spaced 7 feet apart.

11. Strip cropping on the contour.—\$1.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: On land subject to wind erosion, the contour strips must consist of sorghums, millet, or summer legumes (except peanuts), in rows or solid-seeded, or other solid-seeded crops alternating with strips of other row crops or fallow. Each strip must be at least 10 feet wide, but not more than 200 feet wide. The strips of sorghums, millet, summer legumes, or other solid-seeded crops must occupy at least 25 percent of the field, and there must be at least two strips of each crop in each field.

On land not subject to wind erosion, the contour strips must consist of solid-seeded crops alternating with row crops or with fallow, or both row crops and fallow. Each strip must be at least 10 feet wide, but not more than 200 feet wide, and the strips of solid-seeded crops must occupy at least 25 percent of the field. There must be at least two strips of each crop in each field.

12. Field strip cropping not on the contour.—Applicable only to farms where the county committee determines it is needed as a protection against wind erosion—35 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The strips must consist of sorghums in rows or solid-seeded, or other solid-seeded crops alternating with strips of other row crops or fallow. The strips of sorghums or other solid-seeded crops must not be less than 10 feet wide nor more than 200 feet wide and must occupy not less than 25 percent nor more than 50 percent of the field. There must be at least two strips of each crop in each field.

13. Deep plowing of sandy cropland to prevent wind erosion.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Applicable only to sandy soils in Wilbarger, Knox, Haskell, Stonewall, Kent, Garza, Lynn, Dawson, and Andrews Counties and counties lying north and west of these counties where needed as a protection against wind erosion—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Land must be broken to a depth of not less than 10 inches in a manner that will bring the heavier soil to the top to hold the shifting top sandy layer. Deep plowing must be done at least 30 days before seeding.

14. Protecting summer-fallowed acreage.—Applicable only to acreage from which no crop is harvested in 1945 in Clay, Jack, Palo Pinto, Erath, Hamilton, Lampasas, Burnet, Blanco, Kendall, Bandera, Medina, Atascosa, Live Oak, Jim Wells, and Kleberg Counties and all counties lying west of these counties:

(a) By contour listing or furrowing or by pit cultivating not later than June 15, 1945—75 cents per acre.

(b) By otherwise incorporating the stubble and other trash into the surface soil not later than June 15, 1945, if prior approval of the county committee is obtained—50 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The acreage must be kept sufficiently free of vegetative cover so that available moisture is conserved. If the county committee determines that additional cultural operations are needed, they must be carried out.

This practice when carried out on light sandy soils or on soils in any area where destruction of the vegetative cover results in the land's becoming subject to serious wind erosion will not qualify. Contour listing or furrowing or pit cultivation qualifying under this practice will not qualify under practice 15 or 18. Summer-fallowed acreage qualifying under this practice will not qualify under practice 11 or 12.

15. Contour listing or furrowing of cropland or land planted to crops in 1945.—Payment will not be made for more than one operation on the same acreage. Not applicable to irrigated land—30 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The furrows must be made with a lister, a shovel-type implement, or other implements accomplishing similar results. The furrows must not be less than 12 inches apart nor more than 4 feet apart. The furrows must be at least 4 inches deep or, if chiseled, they must be at least 8 inches deep. The furrowing must be done with the contour of the land following guide lines not to exceed twice the terrace interval or following terraces.

On slopes averaging greater than 3 feet to each 100 feet, the contour listing or furrowing must be in combination with terracing. Contour listing or furrowing as a part of a seeding operation or contour listing or furrowing within 60 days prior to seeding will not qualify. Acreage qualifying under practice 16 or 17 will not qualify.

16. Contour farming intertilled crops.—Not applicable to irrigated land—40 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: This practice consists of planting and cultivating row crops following the contour as determined by a level or following terraces. If the land is not terraced, the rows must follow guide lines not to exceed twice the terrace interval. Acreage qualifying under practice 11 or contour farming on slopes exceeding 3 percent unless in combination with terracing will not qualify.

17. Seeding drilled crops on the contour.—Not applicable to irrigated land—25 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: All operations, except breaking, must be done on the contour. The crop must be solid-seeded with a grain drill or other implement accomplishing similar results. Seeding must follow guide lines not to exceed twice the terrace interval or must follow terraces. Acreage qualifying under practice 11 will not qualify.

18. Pit cultivations.—Payment will not be made for more than one operation on the same acreage—20 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Pit cultivation must be done with a basin lister which will dam the lister furrows at regular intervals or with an implement accomplishing similar results. The furrows must not be less than 20 inches nor more than 4 feet apart and not less than 4 inches deep, and the pits or basins must occupy at least 25 percent of the land. On slopes greater than 3 percent, basin listing must be done on the contour following guide lines not to exceed the terrace interval or following terraces. Pit cultivation as a part of a seeding operation or pit cultivation within 30 days prior to seeding will not qualify.

19. Border planting of sorghums or millet.—Applicable only in Armstrong, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Hansford, Hartley, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Potter, Randall, Sherman, Andrews, Bailey, Castro, Cochran, Gaines, Hockley, Lamb, Parmer, Terry, and Yoakum Counties—35 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The stalks (at least 8 inches high) of border-planted crops are to be left on the land. The border shall not be less than 100 feet wide on four sides of the field, unless a fewer number of sides of the field are approved by the county committee. The extent of this practice shall be limited

to the acreage occupied by the border, but not more than 20 percent of the field.

20. Leaving on the land as a protection against wind erosion the stalks or stubbles of sorghums or millet.—Applicable only to farms where it is determined by the county committee that such cover is necessary as a protection against wind erosion and the operator's farming plan provides that it will be left on the land until the spring of 1946 and not grazed—20 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The stalks (at least 10 inches high) of sorghums or millet listed or drilled in rows not more than 4 feet wide, or a good turf of Sudan grass, sorghums, or millet when drilled with spacing not more than 20 inches wide, must be left on the land. Acreage qualifying under any other practice will not qualify.

21. Control of destructive plants on noncrop pasture and range land.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Prior approval will not be given to a combination of parts of this practice for the same acreage which will result in a payment of more than \$5.00 per acre. If the county committee determines that the control of destructive plants will reduce the vegetative cover to such an extent as to increase soil erosion, artificial reseeding shall also be required where soil and climatic conditions permit:

(a) Eliminating pricklypear and cactus—

- (1) Light infestation, 3 to 6 percent, inclusive—\$1.00 per acre.
- (2) Medium infestation, 7 to 12 percent, inclusive—\$1.50 per acre.
- (3) Heavy infestation, above 12 percent—\$2.00 per acre.

(b) Eliminating mesquite and huisache—

- (1) Light infestation, 5 to 20 percent, inclusive—\$1.50 per acre.
- (2) Medium infestation, 21 to 40 percent, inclusive—\$3.00 per acre.
- (3) Heavy infestation, above 40 percent—\$5.00 per acre.

(c) Eliminating cedar—

- (1) Light infestation, 5 to 15 percent, inclusive—\$1.00 per acre.
- (2) Medium infestation, 16 to 30 percent, inclusive—\$2.00 per acre.
- (3) Heavy infestation, above 30 percent—\$3.00 per acre.

(d) Eliminating noxious underbrush, bushes, and shrubs—

- (1) Light infestation, 5 to 20 percent, inclusive—\$1.50 per acre.
- (2) Medium infestation, 21 to 40 percent, inclusive—\$3.00 per acre.
- (3) Heavy infestation, above 40 percent—\$5.00 per acre.

(e) Eliminating lechuguilla—

- (1) Light infestation, 3 to 6 percent, inclusive—\$1.00 per acre.
- (2) Medium infestation, 7 to 12 percent, inclusive—\$1.50 per acre.
- (3) Heavy infestation, above 12 percent—\$2.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The degree of infestation will be determined by judging the density in accordance with the percentage of the ground covered by the total spread of the trees or plants. Where infestation is less than the minimum percent shown under each of the above practices, coverage will be calculated by counting two or more acres as one, not to exceed four acres as one.

22. Renovation of Bermuda grass pastures.—50 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The sod must be loosened by the use of a disk or other implement accomplishing similar results.

23. Mowing established pastures.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—50 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Pastures must be mowed as often as necessary to control weeds and shrubs. The plants mowed must not be used for feed nor sold for any purpose.

24. Eradication of prairie dogs, gophers, and kangaroo rats.—
Cost of bait or poison.

SPECIFICATIONS: The extent of this practice will be based on the actual area infested and 100 percent eradication must be secured by poisoning.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

25. Establishing or maintaining fireguards on noncrop open pasture and range land:

(a) Established in 1945—7½ cents per 100 linear feet.

(b) Maintained but not established in 1945—5¾ cents per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: Fireguards must not be less than 10 feet in width and must be constructed by exposing the mineral soil by plowing furrows or by other mechanical means. All vegetation in the fireguard must be destroyed. Erosion and gulying should be controlled by diversion dams or other approved methods.

26. Deferred grazing.—Limited to 25 percent of the noncrop open pasture and range land. Applicable only to farms having 640 acres or more of noncrop open pasture and range land. Not applicable to noncrop open pasture and range land which normally is not used for grazing:

(a) Deferred for 5 consecutive months—10 cents per acre.

(b) Deferred for 3 consecutive months but less than 5—5 cents per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The operator must submit to the county committee in writing the designation of the deferred grazing acreage and the date for the beginning of the nongrazing period before carrying out the practice. The beginning of the nongrazing period shall be set by the county committee.

The area deferred must be kept free of livestock during the deferred grazing period. The noncrop open pasture and range land not in the deferred grazing area must not be pastured to such an extent as will decrease the stand of grass or injure the forage, tree growth, or watershed.

27. Seeding permanent pasture grasses.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. With the exception of Bermuda, Rhodes, weeping lovegrass, and blue panic, two or more grasses must be established on the area:

<i>Kind of seed</i>	<i>Payment rate per pound</i>	<i>Kind of seed</i>	<i>Payment rate per pound</i>
(a) Bermuda (unhulled) .	\$.070	(j) Sand dropseed or sand bluestem	\$.15
(b) Bermuda (hulled) ...	.85	(k) Little bluestem .....	.30
(c) Carpet .....	.40	(l) Big bluestem .....	.30
(d) Rhodes .....	.50	(m) Blue or hairy grama ..	.30
(e) Buffalo (in bur) .....	.80	(n) Side-oats grama .....	.45
(f) Buffalo (clean naked) .	1.00	(o) Western or crested wheatgrass .....	.25
(g) Dallis .....	.30	(p) Canada wild-rye .....	.25
(h) Weeping lovegrass ...	2.50	(q) Blue panic .....	.50
(i) Sand lovegrass	1.00		

SPECIFICATIONS: Home-grown seed should be tested for purity and germination before planting. Seed should be planted on a well-prepared seedbed on fertile soil and weeds controlled. Plowed land should be thoroughly packed in advance of seeding. The land should be firm with sufficient moisture for germination and growth of grass seedlings. Gulying should be prevented or controlled. Low wet land should be drained.

If recommended by the county committee, land subject to wind erosion must be protected by the crop residue of Sudan grass or other sorghums grown the preceding year, and preferably mowed before seed maturity, and grass seed should be drilled on the old crop residue without otherwise disturbing it.

Seeding should be done in the spring at early corn-planting time (or in the fall at oat-planting time on the Coast Prairie).

For Bermuda, 5 pounds of unhulled seed or 4 pounds of hulled seed per acre is recommended for East Texas, Coast Prairie, Blackland, West Cross Tim-

bers, and Grand Prairie on highly fertile soil and Rolling Plains on sandy soil.

For carpet, 4 pounds of seed per acre is recommended for East Texas on low moist pine timber land and for Coast Prairie.

For Rhodes, 6 pounds of seed per acre is recommended for Rio Grande Plains and eastward to the Colorado River on tillable land.

For buffalo, 5 pounds of seed in the bur or 1 pound of clean naked seed per acre is recommended for High Plains, Rolling Plains, Edwards Plateau, Grand Prairie, Blackland, West Cross Timbers, Rio Grande Plains, and west of the Pecos River on clay loam to loamy soil.

For Dallis, 6 pounds of seed per acre is recommended when seeded in a mixture containing not less than one-third Bermuda grass or carpet grass in East Texas and Coast Prairie on fertile clay loam to fine sandy soil.

For weeping lovegrass, 1 pound of seed per acre is recommended for High Plains, Rolling Plains, West Cross Timbers, Blackland, and Edwards Plateau.

For sand lovegrass, sand dropseed, the bluestems, the gramas, the wheat-grasses, and Canada wild-rye grass, 8 pounds of seed per acre is recommended for areas where these grasses may be found growing normally under conditions comparable to those where planting is to be done.

For blue panic grass, 1 pound of seed per acre is recommended for arable land south of a line drawn east and west through Waco.

After seeding, the land should be press-drilled or rolled. Acreage qualifying under practice 28 or 29 will not qualify.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

28. Sodding Bermuda, buffalo, or Dallis grass.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—\$5.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: These grasses may be transplanted locally from where they may be found growing naturally to other locations of similar conditions, or they may be introduced into the following areas under the following conditions—

Buffalo and Bermuda for the area under practice 27.

Dallis for East Texas and Coast Prairie when sodded in a mixture containing 75 percent of Bermuda.

Sod should be planted on a well-prepared seedbed and weeds should be controlled. The land should be firm and gullying should be prevented or controlled. Furrows for sodding should be on the contour. Where necessary, erosion should be checked by sodding in strips alternating with strips of undisturbed vegetation until sodded strips are well established. Low wet land should be drained. Sodding should be done only where there is sufficient moisture for continuous growth and at not less than one sod piece (or its equivalent in sprigs for Bermuda) of the above-named grasses for each 16 square feet. At least 60 percent of the grass sodded must survive.

29. Seeding pasture grasses or legumes on sod land.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained. Applicable only to land on which one or more perennial grasses are already established:

<i>Kind of seed</i>	<i>Payment rate per pound</i>	<i>Kind of seed</i>	<i>Payment rate per pound</i>
(a) Bermuda grass	\$.70	(j) Melilotus indica	\$.052
(b) Dallis grass .....	.30	(k) Hubam clover .....	.12
(c) Rescue grass .....	.20	(l) Sweet biennial clover .	.15
(d) White Dutch clover ..	.75	(m) Bur-clover (clean seed)	.35
(e) Persian clover .....	.35	(n) Bur-clover (unhulled	
(f) Hop clover .....	.55	seed .....	.08
(g) Common lespedeza ...	.20	(o) Black medic .....	.25
(h) Kobe lespedeza .....	.15	(p) Buffalo grass .....	.80
(i) Korean lespedeza ....	.10	(q) Bluestem grasses .....	.30
		(r) Grama grasses .....	.30

SPECIFICATIONS: This practice is limited to regions of 25 or more inches of average rainfall or, in lower rainfall areas, to irrigated or moist bottom land, terraces, or where there is an accumulation of moisture in excess of rainfall. Each species must be known to grow under conditions comparable to the area to be planted. Seed must be drilled, broadcast and disked or harrowed, or

mixed with manure and spot-dropped, except where broadcast seeding alone has been proved successful.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

30. Harvesting legume and grass seed.—The maximum acreage is limited to 25 acres per farm—\$3.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: A minimum production of seed in the amount indicated below must be obtained:

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Pounds per acre (clean seed equivalent)</i>	<i>Variety</i>	<i>Pounds per acre (clean seed equivalent)</i>
Rhodes grass	40	Hop clover	45
Ryegrass	300	White Dutch clover	70
Rescue grass	300	Bur-clover	70
Buffalo grass	20	Sweetclover	200
Carpet grass	60	Lespedeza sericea	180
Weeping lovegrass	50	Vetch	180
Bluestem grass	30	Crotalaria	350
Side-oats grama	20	Annual lespedeza (except Korean)	90
Blue grama grass	35	Alfalfa	135
Grama grass mixtures ..	35		

A seed purity test should be made. Harvesting must be done in a workmanlike manner and the seed properly cured and stored if retained on the farm. If the production of the seed per acre is less than that indicated, payment may be calculated on an equivalent production; for example, if 20 pounds of Rhodes grass seed is harvested per acre, 2 acres will be counted as 1.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

31. Establishing a satisfactory cover of winter legumes seeded in the fall of 1944:

<i>Kind of seed</i>	<i>Payment rate per pound</i>	<i>Kind of seed</i>	<i>Payment rate per pound</i>
(a) Austrian winter peas	\$.0071	(e) Bur-clover (hulled)	\$.050
(b) Hairy vetch .....	.132	(f) Melilotus indica ....	.052
(c) Common vetch .....	.081	(g) Hubam clover .....	.12
(d) Willamette vetch .....	.086	(h) Singletary peas ....	.095

* Not to exceed \$4.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Winter legume seed should be properly inoculated with fresh inoculants and seeded not later than December 1, 1944. Phosphate should be applied in all areas where needed. The following seeding rates per acre are recommended:

Austrian winter peas or singletary peas—28 pounds

Hairy, common, or Willamette vetch—20 pounds

Bur-clover (hulled)—10 pounds

Hubam clover or Melilotus indica—15 pounds broadcast or 5 pounds in rows

It is not recommended that Hubam clover or Melilotus indica be planted in the fall north of a line drawn to include Kinney, Kendall, Comal, Hays, Travis, Williamson, Bell, Falls, Robertson, Madison, Walker, Montgomery, Liberty, Jefferson, and Orange Counties.

A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

32. Establishing a satisfactory cover of ryegrass seeded on cropland in the fall of 1944—\$2.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: Ryegrass should be seeded at oat-planting time on land that has been allowed to become well settled after being plowed, or it may be seeded on land that has not been disturbed following the harvest of cotton, corn, or other crops. The recommended seeding rate is 17 pounds per acre. A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested.

33. Establishing a satisfactory cover of kudzu.—\$6.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: A good seedbed should be prepared prior to setting the kudzu plants and at least 200 pounds of superphosphate should be applied per acre. At least 500 crowns must be planted per acre and there must be a survival of at least 250 plants. Weeds and grass should be controlled during the first growing season. The plants should be cultivated until the land is covered with vines.

34. Establishing green manure or cover crops.—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: The eligible crops are summer legumes (except soybeans for beans and peanuts), Sudan grass, sweet sorghums, and small grains (except wheat and those qualifying under practice 35). If legumes are planted in normally spaced rows or strips between rows or strips of another crop, only the acreage occupied by the legume may qualify. Second growth crops will not qualify.

Soybeans harvested for beans, peanuts, alfalfa, Rhodes grass, grain sorghums, truck and vegetable crops, wheat, and small grains which qualify under practice 35 will not be considered eligible crops. Summer legumes interplanted in the same row with or planted between normally spaced rows of another crop will not qualify.

The crop must be grown on cultivated land. A good stand and good growth must be obtained. A good growth is a growth that would justify harvesting as a feed crop. The crop must be left on the land or turned under. If turned under, it should be followed by a fall-sown crop where necessary to control erosion.

35. Establishing a satisfactory cover of small grains (except wheat) seeded in the fall of 1944.—\$1.50 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: A satisfactory cover will be deemed to have been established when the land is uniformly covered with a growth from which a reasonable tonnage of forage could be harvested. No payment will be made for small grains when harvested for grain.

36. Application of 60-percent potash (or its equivalent).—\$2.05 per 100 pounds. See specifications following practice 37.

37. Application of 20-percent superphosphate (or its equivalent):

\$1.05 per 100 pounds in Lipscomb, Hemphill, Wheeler, Collingsworth, Childress, Cottle, King, Stonewall, Fisher, Nolan, Coke, Tom Green, Schleicher, Sutton, Edwards, and Kinney Counties and counties lying west of these counties; Maverick, Zavala, Frio, Atascosa, Live Oak, and San Patricio Counties and counties lying south of these counties. 95 cents per 100 pounds in all other counties.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PRACTICES 36 AND 37: The material should be evenly applied. Phosphate should be worked into the soil. The material must be applied to or in connection with a full seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, ryegrass, permanent pastures, summer legumes (excluding soybeans for beans and peanuts), or a mixture of winter legumes and small grain (except wheat), provided the mixture contains at least 25 percent by weight of winter legumes and the grain is not harvested for grain. The material may also be applied to cover crops, such as small grains and legumes grown in orchards or on land on which potatoes or vegetables are grown in 1945. In the case of lespedeza seeded with fall-seeded small grains, the material must be applied not later than July 15, 1945.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

38. Application of ground limestone or ground oyster shells:

\$3.15 per ton in Aransas, Bee, Brooks, Calhoun, Cameron, Hidalgo, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Kleberg, Live Oak, Nueces, Orange, Refugio, San Patricio, Starr, and Willacy Counties.

\$3.00 per ton in Austin, Brazoria, Cass, Chambers, Colorado, DeWitt, Fort Bend, Freestone, Galveston, Goliad, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Hardin, Harris, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Karnes, Liberty, Matagorda, New-

ton, Polk, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, Tyler, Victoria, Walker, Wharton, and Wilson Counties.

\$2.90 per ton in Angelina, Bastrop, Bowie, Caldwell, Fayette, Grimes, Harrison, Houston, Lavaca, Lee, Madison, Marion, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Panola, Rusk, Shelby, Waller, and Washington Counties.

\$2.75 per ton in Anderson, Brazos, Burleson, Camp, Cherokee, Franklin, Gregg, Leon, Milam, Morris, Red River, Robertson, Smith, Titus, Trinity, and Upshur Counties.

\$2.60 per ton in Delta, Eastland, Falls, Fannin, Grayson, Henderson, Hopkins, Lamar, Limestone, Rains, Van Zandt, and Wood Counties.

\$2.00 per ton in Cooke, Denton, Erath, Hill, Hood, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rockwall, Stephens, Tarrant, Wichita, and Wise Counties.

SPECIFICATIONS: The material must be evenly distributed. Limestone must be of sufficient fineness for 75 percent to pass through a 10-mesh sieve, 30 percent to pass through a 40-mesh sieve, and 20 percent to pass through a 100-mesh sieve. Oyster shells must be of sufficient fineness so that 50 percent will pass through a 60-mesh sieve and 98 percent through a 10-mesh sieve.

Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

39. Application of agricultural sulphur (or its equivalent).—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—\$1.30 per 100 pounds.

SPECIFICATIONS: Sulphur applied as an insecticide will not qualify. Sales receipts or other supporting evidence will be required.

40. Establishing firebreaks for the protection of farm woodland.—20 cents per 100 linear feet.

SPECIFICATIONS: The firebreaks must be at least 10 feet wide and cleared to mineral soil of all inflammable materials. These woodland areas must be divided into blocks of not more than 40 acres nor less than 10 acres each by firebreaks established under this practice. This firebreak must include the outside boundary of the woodland. The areas protected must be unburned during the year.

41. Planting forest trees (including shrubs in protective plantings).—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—\$5.00 per acre.

SPECIFICATIONS: When planting in plowed furrows, the plowing should be done along contours. Heavy brush should be eliminated. For windbreaks, one row of shrubs spaced not more than 4 feet apart, together with two or more rows of trees spaced not more than 8 feet apart, with a space between rows of not less than 6 feet nor more than 12 feet, with a minimum survival of 65 percent is required. For woodlots and forest plantations, a semi-regular 6 by 8 foot spacing, or approximately 1,000 trees per acre, for pines, and an 8 by 8 foot spacing, or approximately 700 trees per acre, for hardwoods, is required, with a survival of 65 percent.

Species recommended for planting:

In the Pine-Hardwood Region (Red River, Franklin, Wood, Smith, Henderson, Anderson, Houston, Walker, Grimes, Montgomery, Harris, and Chambers Counties and all counties lying east of these counties): Shortleaf, loblolly, longleaf, and slash pines, black locust, Osage-orange, white and red oak, mulberry, shagbark or white hickory, white ash, black walnut, and sweetgum.

In the Post Oak-Hardwood Region (Montague, Wise, Parker, Hood, Somervell, Bosque, Coryell, Bell, Williamson, Travis, Hays, Comal, Bexar, Wilson, Karnes, Bee, San Patricio, Nueces, and Kleberg Counties and all counties lying east of these counties, except those included in the Pine-Hardwood Region): Post oak, honeylocust, cottonwood, black walnut, Osage-orange, Arizona cypress, American elm, Chinese elm, sycamore, tamarix, black locust, and, in some favorable locations, loblolly and slash pines.

In the West Texas Region (all counties west of those counties included in the Post Oak-Hardwood Region): American elm, black locust, black and western walnut, bur oak, Chinese elm, coffee tree, colutea, cottonwood, desert willow, green ash, hackberry, honeylocust, jujube, lilac, mulberry, Osage-orange,

persimmon, western yellow and Scotch pines, Russian olive, tamarix, vitex, wild plum, and (in the southern counties of the region) eucalyptus, Australian pine, and Brazilian pine.

Trees purchased from a State nursery will qualify under this practice.

42. Control of bindweed by chemicals.—Prior approval of the county committee must be obtained—Cost of chemicals, but not to exceed 10 cents per pound.

SPECIFICATIONS: The practice may be approved only if (1) the infestation is limited to a single farm; (2) approved bindweed control measures are being carried out on all adjacent infested farms and contiguous land; or (3) the county committee determines that there is no likelihood of reinfestation from adjacent farms or contiguous land.

Section 2. CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

To assist in carrying out needed conservation practices, liming materials, superphosphate, seeds, and other farming materials or services may be furnished to producers by the AAA for carrying out the approved practices.

Section 3. FLAXSEED PAYMENTS

Payment at \$5.00 per acre will be made for each acre planted to flaxseed not to exceed the acreage in the farm goal as determined by the county committee, with the assistance of local committees, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA. Payment will not be made for any acreage of flaxseed which the county committee determines is not planted on adapted land or is not tended in a workmanlike manner.

Section 4. CONSERVATION PRACTICE PAYMENTS

A. Materials and services in lieu of other payments.—Notwithstanding any other provision in this bulletin, if no flaxseed payment is earned on the farm, materials or services furnished to any producer by the AAA will constitute the entire payment for the farm if the only practices approved for payment on the farm are carried out with conservation materials or services, other than services furnished by a county agricultural conservation association, or other than materials the credit value of which exceeds the cost to the AAA.

B. Adjustment of payments.—If the total estimated earnings under the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program in Texas exceeds the amount available for use in the State, payments to producers in the State will be equitably reduced, except that no reduction will be made in the payments to producers in Jasper and Panola Counties pursuant to this provision.

C. Payments for practices carried out with State or Federal aid.—No payment will be made for any practice for which one-half or more of the total cost is represented by labor; seeds, or other materials furnished by any State or Federal agency other than the AAA. If less than one-half of the total cost is represented by such items, payment shall be made for one-half of such practice. Labor, seeds, and materials furnished to a State or political subdivision of a State or an agency thereof by an agency of the same State shall not be deemed to have been furnished by any State agency within the meaning of this paragraph. Equipment furnished by the Soil Conservation Service shall not be considered to have been furnished by a State or Federal agency.

D. Application for payment.—Except where conservation materials or services are furnished in lieu of the entire conservation payment for the farm, and a flaxseed payment has not been earned, an application for payment with respect to the farm may be made by any producer who is entitled to share in the payment determined for the farm.

Payment may be withheld from any person who fails to file any form or furnish any information required with respect to any farm within the time fixed by the Director of the Southern Division.

To qualify for payment, the extent of practices carried out under the 1945 program must be reported to the office of the county agricultural conservation association on or before the following dates:

1. In all counties, except Jasper and Panola:

- (a) Practices performed before August 1, except practices 31, 32, and 35, must be reported by August 15, 1945.
- (b) Practices 31, 32, and 35 must be reported by May 15, 1945.
- (c) Practices performed between August 1 and December 31 must be reported by January 15, 1946.

2. In Jasper and Panola Counties, dates for reporting practices performed will be established by the State committee subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division.

E. Division of payments.—The payment earned in carrying out practices with conservation materials or services, excluding services furnished by the county agricultural conservation association, shall be paid to the producer to whom the materials or services are furnished and shall have priority over payments for other practices. The payment earned in carrying out other practices shall be paid to the producer(s) who carried out the practice(s) in the proportion that the county committee determines the producer(s) contributed to the carrying-out of the practice(s). In making this determination, the county committee shall take into consideration the value of the labor, equipment, or material contributed by each producer toward the carrying-out of each practice on a particular acreage, assuming that each contributed equally, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the county committee that their respective contributions thereto were not in equal proportion.

The flaxseed payment for the farm shall be divided among the producers on the farm in the same proportion that the county committee determines they are entitled to share, as of the time of harvest, in the proceeds (other than a fixed commodity payment) of the flaxseed crop grown on the farm in 1945. This determination shall be made at the time the county committee approves the application for payment.

In the case of death, incompetency, or disappearance of any producer, his share of the payment shall be paid to his successor, as determined in accordance with the regulations in ACP-122, as amended.

F. Increase in small payments.—The payment computed for any person with respect to any farm, if less than \$200, shall be increased, prior to deductions under section 4 H, by the amount specified in the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin (ACP-1945).

G. Payments limited to \$10,000.—Payments, including payments under the 1945 Naval Stores Conservation Program, will be limited

to \$10,000 by States for any individual, partnership, or estate, and to \$10,000 for the United States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) for other persons.

H. Deductions or withholdings from payments.—The following deductions or withholdings shall be made from any payment which is otherwise due any person under the 1945 program:

(1) **Deductions for conservation materials and services.**—Wherever materials or services are furnished, a deduction therefor shall be made in an amount determined by the AAA. If the producer misuses any such materials or services, an additional deduction for the materials or services misused equal to the amount of the original deduction for the materials or services shall be made. The deduction for materials or services shall be made from any payment to the person who obtained the materials or services, but if the amount of the materials or services exceeds the amount of payment for the producer, the amount of the difference shall be paid by the producer to the Treasurer of the United States.

(2) **Evasion of \$10,000 limitation.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to any producer under the 1945 program may be withheld or required to be refunded if he has adopted or participated in adopting any scheme or device designed to evade, or which has the effect of evading, the provisions of paragraph G of this section.

(3) **Failure to maintain practices under previous programs.**—A deduction shall be made from any payment to a producer for the extent of any conservation practice carried out under previous agricultural conservation programs which the county committee determines he did not maintain in accordance with good farming practices or the effectiveness of which he destroyed during the 1945 program year. The deduction rate shall be the 1945 practice rate, or if the practice is not offered in 1945, the practice rate in effect during the year the practice was performed. The deduction shall be made from the payment of the person responsible for destroying or not maintaining the practice.

(4) **Breaking out permanent vegetative cover.**—A deduction of \$3.00 shall be made for each acre of native sod or any other permanent vegetative cover broken out during the 1945 program year without the approval of the county committee, if the county committee finds, in accordance with standards approved by the State committee, that the land broken out is not suited to the continuing production of cultivated crops and will become a wind erosion hazard to the community. This provision is applicable only in Armstrong, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Hansford, Hartley, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Potter, and Sherman Counties. The deduction shall be made from the payment of the person responsible for breaking out the land.

(5) **Practices defeating purposes of the programs.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to a producer may be withheld or required to be refunded if the State committee finds he has adopted or participated in adopting any practice which tends to defeat the purposes of the 1945 or previous programs.

(6) **Depriving others of payment.**—All or any part of any payment which has been or would be made to any producer may be withheld or required to be refunded if the State committee finds that he has employed or participated in any scheme or device, the effect of which would be or has been to deprive any other person of any payment under the program.

(7) **Failure to carry out approved erosion control measures.**—Payment will not be made to any producer with respect to any farm which he owns or operates in a county if the county committee finds that he has been negligent and careless in his farming operations by failing to carry out approved erosion control measures on land under his control to the extent that any part of such land has become an erosion hazard during the 1945 program year to other land in the community.

(8) **Payments computed without regard to claims.**—Any payment shall be computed and made without regard to questions of title under State law; without deduction of claims for advances (except as provided in paragraph H (9) of this section, and except for indebtedness to the United States subject to set-off under orders issued by the War Food Administrator); and without regard to any claim or lien against any crop, or proceeds thereof, in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

(9) **Assignment of payments.**—Any person who may be entitled to any payment in connection with the 1945 program may assign his payment in whole or in part as security for cash loaned or advances made for the purpose of financing the making of a crop in 1945. No assignment will be recognized unless it is made in writing in accordance with the instructions (ACP-70) issued by the AAA.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, cash payments amounting to less than \$1.00 will not be made.

Section 5. APPEALS

Any producer may, within 15 days after notice thereof is forwarded to or made available to him, request the county committee in writing to reconsider its recommendation or determination in any matter affecting the right to or the amount of his payment with respect to the farm. If the producer is dissatisfied with the decision of the county committee, he may, within 15 days after the decision is forwarded to or made available to him, appeal in writing to the State committee. If he is dissatisfied with the decision of the State committee, he may, within 15 days after its decision is forwarded to or made available to him, request the Director of the Southern Division to review the decision of the State committee.

Section 6. DEFINITIONS

A. **Farm** means all adjacent or nearby farm or range land under the same ownership which is operated by one person, including also:

(1) Any other adjacent or nearby farm or range land which the county committee, in accordance with instructions issued by the AAA, determines is operated by the same person as part of the same unit in producing range livestock or with respect to the rotation of crops and with workstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that for any other lands; and

(2) Any field-rented tract (whether operated by the same or another person) which, together with any other land included in the farm, constitutes a unit with respect to the rotation of crops.

A farm shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling is situated, or if there is no dwelling thereon, it shall be regarded as located in the county in which the major portion of the farm is located.

B. **Person** means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, or other business enterprise or other legal entity, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof.

C. **Producer** means any person who as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, participates in the operation of a farm.

Section 7. AUTHORITY, AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS, AND APPLICABILITY

A. **Authority.**—The 1945 program is authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

B. **Availability of funds.**—The amount of payment to be made under the 1945 program depends upon the appropriation the Congress may hereafter provide and the extent of participation in the program.

C. **Applicability.**—The provisions of the 1945 program contained herein, except section 4 G and H (2), are not applicable to (1) Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska; (2) any department or bureau of the United States Government or any corporation wholly owned by the United States; and (3) grazing lands owned by the United

States which were acquired or reserved for conservation purposes or which are to be retained permanently under Government ownership, including, but not limited to, grazing lands administered under the Taylor Grazing Act, or by the Forest Service or the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, or by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of the Interior.

The program is applicable to (1) privately owned lands; (2) lands owned by a State or political subdivision or agency thereof; (3) lands owned by corporations which are partly owned by the United States, such as Federal Land Banks and Production Credit Associations; (4) lands temporarily owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it, which were not acquired or reserved for conservation purposes, including lands administered by the Farm Security Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, or by any other Government agency designated by the AAA; (5) any cropland farmed by private persons which is owned by the United States or a corporation wholly owned by it; and (6) Indian lands, except that where grazing operations are carried out on Indian lands administered by the Department of the Interior, such lands are within the scope of the program only if covered by a written agreement approved by the Department of the Interior giving the operator an interest in the grazing and forage growing on the land and a right to occupy the land in order to carry out the grazing operations.

Issued April 20, 1945, with the approval of the Chief.

C. D. WALKER,
Director, Southern Division.